HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,211—New Series.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 1 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th June	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6526
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd ,,	OCEANA	6610	......	......
30th ,,	BENGAL	4653	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7913
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Cragliett o	5,895	20th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 25th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhamtane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 23rd June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	M. Raggio	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazanzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	2nd July 1904.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Winiker	14th July 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23rd June, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"**MULETA**" Principes
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO ALGIERS AND DUNKIRK.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers. Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.
Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.

Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur.
22nd June, 1904.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1883-1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re WILLIAM WATSON AND PAUL PFLEIDERER, trading as WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Bankrupts.

A DIVIDEND is intended to be DECLARED in the above matter. Creditors who have not proved their Debts will be excluded from participating in this dividend.

Forms of Affidavit for proving debts may be obtained on application to

W. B. KEEN,
Trustee,
8, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Tobacco at the Government Tobacco Warehouse, advertised to take place to-day, by order of the Administrator-General, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

THE SALE of Landed Property, in Camatipura Fourth Street, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4, light gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, Wather's safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of law books, the property of a Pleader, consisting of Indian law reports of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad Series, leading cases in Equity, Fisher's Common Law Digest, Chetty's Equity, Hindu Law and Usage, and other law books and novels.

Catalogues are ready and the books will be on view 3 days before the sale.

As MONDAY, the 27th instant, is a Public Holiday, our Weekly Sale will take place on TUESDAY, the 28th instant,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, cabinet, chest of drawer, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, large size cooking stove, suitable for hotel, photographic chemicals, ice making machine, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 album of old stamps.
50 new waterproof coats.
1 S B No. 2, express rifle, in good order and accurate.
1 S B ·360 express rifle, in good order and accurate.
1 foot lathe with shaping, plaining, slotting, milling, and drilling attachments, a quantity of small mechanical tools and a set of brass castings for model locomotive.
On account of the concerned—
1 lady's Premier bicycle.
About 95 reading books.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Major E F Marriot, consisting of 1 D-B, C-F, hammerless gun by O G Edwards, in leather case.
Also the effects of the late Gokuldas Gordhandas, consisting of 21 cotton and silk bordered saries.

AT 3 P. M.

1 new Royal Albert gent's bicycle.
Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 light office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated glass front brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Khatao Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and neat French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, upholstered with rich tapestry, cabinets, almiras, English marble top, large sideboard, marble top dressing and wash hand tables and chest of drawers, cloth presses, glassware and crockery, plated-ware, one Chubb's iron safe on stand, sweet-toned ebonized Boidoir piano by Rogers and Co., Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English ice box, Singapore chairs, large size cooking stove, Dresden, Parian and terra-cotta figures, 21 days' clock, bicycle, etc., the property of the late P GRENNAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., of the late Capt. MOORE'S FURNITURE, HORSE, GUNS, &c., at St. George's Hospital.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced First Class ENGINEER, for an Up-country Mill. Age between 30 and 50. Hindu or European preferred. Apply sharp to Box "No. 1019 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a CLERK, Hindu or Parsee, thoroughly experienced in business in Manchester Goods and well acquainted with buyers. Address with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required, to "No. 1023J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co., Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, SHOP FURNITURE, SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Valibhoy Mangalji and Hasanally Valibhoy, traded as Valibhoy Mangalji, wholesale and retail English boots and shoes merchants, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1904, at 2 p.m., at shop No. 4, opposite the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, the stock-in-trade consisting of English and Country Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's boots, shoes, slippers, pieces of leather, boot and shoe laces, glass door show cupboards, German iron safe, chairs, benches, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 24th June, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1904.

1. Haji Ali Akbar Mahallatti, of Kazmain, in Arabia, but at present residing at Mazagon, in Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Zohora Begum, daughter of Syed Mahadi Taba Tabai and widow of Ismail Habib. 2. Mirza Musa Lowber, of Bombay, but at present residing in Ahmedabad, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, by his attorney the said Haji Ali Akbar Mahallatti .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shah Bibi, widow of Aga Nuruddin Shah of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, Nesbit Road, outside the Fort, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Zohora Begum, daughter of Syed Mahadi Taba Tabai, widow of Ismail Habib.....Defendant

Under instructions of Shah Bibi, widow of Aga Nuruddin Shah, the defendant abovenamed, and by virtue of the Decree made herein on the 5th day of March, 1904, and the Judge's Order, dated the 4th day of May, 1904, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following hereditaments and premises, viz:

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, without the Fort of Bombay bearing Collector's old No. 32, new No. 16261, old survey No. 659, new survey No. 3878 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E, No. 6183, street No. 2, and containing by admeasurement 1,323 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the south by the property of Eduljì Rustomjee Sonawalla, on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla and partly by the property of Dalpatbhoy Bhagoobhai and on or towards the east by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Habib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at their office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood F. P. household furniture, by Roberts and others, such as drawing room, sofas and chairs, hall cabinets, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, hand and feet sewing machine by "Jones", one organ by "Debain" Paris, one gent's and lady's bicycles, copying press, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one Camera by A. and N. with lens complete in bag, curtain with rods, &c., &c. one bagatile table with 9 ivory balls and cues, the property of A. A. Macdonald, Esq., R. I. M., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

A quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of guns, rifles, bayonets, sword stick, daggers, Mouser rifles, Mouser carbine, revolvers, pistols, swords, percussion caps, walking sticks with swords, hunting knives, cartridges, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT STABLE STREET AND KHURSHEDJEE SHOOKLAJEE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Bhimabai, widow of Govind Mali, and Gangabai, widow of Babiroo Mali, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jamnabai, widow of Thanajee Sakharam, daughter and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Ragubai, widow of Dhondu Vithoo Sindhe, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1900, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Stable Street and Khurshedjee Shooklajee Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Jamsjee Todywala, on the west by the said Stable Street, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Nathoobhoy and on the south by the property of Essajee Mangaljee and forming a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2810, 3039 and 3140, and new No. 9822 old survey Nos. 4-2118, 4424 and 4466, and new survey No. 5679, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 876 and 877 and Street Nos. 11, 13 and 1, and which and all the said premises are in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Khunderao, Shreepad and Laud, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1904.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!

We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
Prize	Cash		2,000
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do.	"	" 5 " ...	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.

And NOT against Money Order.

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A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza an Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For	6 months	4	per cent.	p. a.
"	12 "	5	"	p. a.
"	2 years	5½	"	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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R. F. STANDAGE, CAPT., I. M. S.,
Residency Surgeon.

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PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
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RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Karrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercal places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 3 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" [illegible]
Third do	" [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 22.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 5-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	25 11-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18	= — 1
Berlin	20·39 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-3 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= + 1-2

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 31·00	were allotted to Calcutta	
Rs. 13·10	do	Bombay
Rs. 5·30	do	Madras
Rs. 50·00	At 1s. 4d.	

Minimum rate received 89 per cent. Average rate 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 53,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments—Nil.

METALS.
Copper Braziers 67.
Yellow metal 6.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 28 1-2 J.-J. sellers
White Delhi 28 J.-J. sellers
White Karachi 26 1-4 A.-S., sellers
Red Karachi 26 J.-J. sellers
} firmer,

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 7-8 J.-J. sellers
Brown 30 1-8 A.-S. done
} steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	25s 6d
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	26s 3d

Tone—Firm and more enquiry.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·22 + 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July,	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·97	5·91	5·76
+10	+9	+9
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·40	5·26	5·20
+8	+10	+10
Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·17	5·16	5·16
+10	+10	+10

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	2,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	11·25 +15
Futures, month of July	10·57 +20
Do. do. December	9·61 +23

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-8 +1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·74 +23
Do. do. Dec.	9·41 +12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 22nd June, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,074 bales.
Wheat	12,657 cwts.
Linseed	18,409 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,110 "
Gingellyseed	1,336 "
Poppyseed	1,252 "
Groundnuts	147 "
Castorseed	4,268 "
Rice	1,853 "
Myrabolums	160 "
Cottonseed	938 "
Mowraseed	516 "
Gram	624 "
Joowar	4,078 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8d
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4 to 69 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		134
Shanghai	30	do	do	186
Japan	30	do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash	98-2
1st Settlement 30th June	98-1
2nd do. 1st August	97-12

Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 6 6	5 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6 6	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 5 6	
Castorseed—Tone quiet		
Ready	20 1-2	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs 27
Club, No. 1	Rs 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 4,000
Imports	do 4,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·03	5·95	5·80
+5	+4	+4
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·44	5·30	5·21
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·21	5·20	5·20
+4	+4	+4

COTTON.—Tone dull.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	238	224	215	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	250	237	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	237	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	249	241	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	237	229	"
Jalgaum do.	...	238	230	"
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	243	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	252	243		"
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	252	245	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	254	247	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	278	268	...	"
Surat (M.G.)	298	288	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.)	253	239	...	"
Do. (H.-G.)	250	236	226	"
Bagalkote	...	...	231	"
Dhollera (M-G.)	255	241	231	"
Do (H. G.	252	238	228 FGF	"
Gompta (M G	...	253	245	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	254	246	"
Westerns	...	233	225	"

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 16th June to 22nd June. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	16
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	2
Native States coin	...
Total	18
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	...
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	...
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	..
Government Bullion	42
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	2
Total	44

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	..
Dollars Coined and paid over	..
Closing Balance of Bullion	..

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MONCK-MASON—June 14, at Tunbridge Wells, England the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H E Monck-Mason, Indian Army, of a daughter.

DASHWOOD—June 18, at Belfast, Ireland, the wife of Capt Dashwood, R I Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARRETT—LINSELL—June 11, at the Wesleyan Church Steyn Gardens, Worthing, Sussex, Alfred G Barrett to Ethel May, second daughter of Mr and Mrs F G Linsell.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIMOENS—June 23, at Church Street, Mazagon, Bombay, of enteric, Cæsar, the beloved second son of J. F. Simoens, P. and O. Company Office, aged 19 years, 11 months. Funeral will leave for Dharavi at 4 p.m. to-day (Friday). Friends and relations will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—June 18, at Samalkot, the wife of J F Graham Indian Civil Service, of a son (prematurely).

REID—June 19, at Masulipatam, the wife of R N H Reid, of a son.

McINTOSH—June 17, at Walsingham, Simla, the wife of H T McIntosh, I C S, of a daughter.

NAPIER—June 16, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Hon E Napier, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOSER—GRIMES—June 15, at St Peter's, Kodaikanal by the Rev C W A Clarke, assisted by the Rev R W Peachey, Charles Warburg, younger son of the late Charles Moser, of Addiscombe, to Edith Kathleen, younger daughter of the late James Grimes, Madras P W D and of Mrs Grimes, Kodaikanal.

DEATHS.

GERRARD—June 20, at Madura Hospital, William Henry eldest son of the late Captain John Gerrard, H E I C S, aged 56.

MEREDITH—June 19, at Ootacamund, Ian Meredith, of the Madras Police.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 8-51m., 8-36a. Low water, 2-2m., 2-42a.

Novelty Theatre, the Aldow's Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver an address in English on "The function of the Prarthana Samaj," at the Pararthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day, at 6 p.m., in in celebration of the 37th anniversary.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden and Berbera per extra s. s. R. I. M. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on the 27th and 7 p. m. on the 28th instant.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting.)

March	Coronation	George
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	Ma Mie Rosette	Caryll
Valse	City Life	Translateur
Cornet Solo	Eine Nacht in der Schweitz	Hume
Galop	Wonnetrenken	Faust

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of last month there were 38 horses, 105 bullocks, 1 cat, and 14 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the last month 53 horses, 72 bullocks, 1 mule, 4 buffaloes, and 35 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 49 horses, 89 bullocks, 3 cows, 2 buffaloes, and 22 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among buffaloes, and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—10 horses, 10 parrots, 20 dogs, 1 cow, 1 cat, and 1 she-goat.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ganu Mukanda was charged by Inspector Sullivan with stealing a Khargota of Morari Bhewa, valued at Rs. 60, from the latter's place in Khetwadi. Accused treated the complainant to liquor, and finding him very much intoxicated, told him to give his ornament in his custody, as he was likely to lose it in the state he was then in. Accused then removed the ornament and promised to hand it over safe to the complainant's wife. As he did not fulfil his promise, the police were informed. There being three previous convictions against him, the Magistrate committed him to take his trial in the Criminal Sessions.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty prosecuted Rama Sakaram for stealing two metal watches, valued at Rs.8, from Messrs. Charpie & Co's. shop, on Wednesday. Accused was in the employment of an assistant in the Company, Mr. Gaffins. He brought his master's tea in the afternoon, when some people in the shop heard tickings of watches on his person. He was questioned and searched, and two watches were found upon him. The defence was that he had bought them from a Bori on the Apollo Bunder for Rs. 2-14 each, but he could not bring any evidence in substantiation of the story. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPECULATORS CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Nandlal Girdharilal and thirteen other Hindoos with causing obtruction in Sheikh Memon Street, on Wednesday afternoon. On the evidence the Magistrate discharged the first accused, who brought evidence to show that he was going to have pearls weighed at Dharamka-kanta, and the third accused, who produced a telegram to show that he had come down from Cawnpore only a few days ago in connection with a High Court suit. The remaining twelve were fined Rs. 12 each.—Inspector Hassan then charged ten more Hindoos with obstructing the Satta Gully. The fifth accused, who said he was returning from the Small Cause Court, and the seventh who was going at the time to post letters were discharged, and the remaining eight were fined Rs. 12 each.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalvad disposed of a case in which Inspector Fish charged Nursey Vassonji, a shop-keeper of Argyle Road with receiving and retaining Rs. 503 in cash and currency notes, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the night of the 10th ultimo, a liquor shop belonging to Ardeshir Jamsetji, a Parsi, in Argyle Road, was broken into and currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 503 were carried off from a box. A report was made to the Police, who after making inquiries into the matter arrested two Purdesees named Binda Beseshwar and Poonia Behari. They made a statement and pointed out the accused to whom they said, they had entrusted the money for safe custody. They further informed the Police as to how they managed to break into the shop. Both the Purdesees were subsequently charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with house-breaking and theft and were awarded sixteen and fourteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The accused Nursey on being questioned by the police admitted having received Rs. 45 only. In his statement before the Magistrate the accused admitted having received Rs. 205 from the thieves and stated that a muccadum of labourers named Mahadu used to deposit moneys with him in order that he (the accused) might pay on Mahadu's behalf the labourers employed by him. Mahadu used to send money by men working under him and he (the accused) received the money from the thieves, thinking it to have been sent by Mahadu. The accused had no reason to believe that the money was stolen. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that the money paid by Binda and Poonia was not credited to Mahadu's account. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue yesterday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bhagibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was the wife of a Municipal sweeper and lived with him in the Municipal chawls in Phultan Road. She had been subject to fits for the last twelve months. She was missed from home on Tuesday evening and on a search being made her body was found floating in a well in Waudby Road, Fort. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.—Another inquest was held at Sion yesterday by Mr. J. M. Payne, regarding the death of Rukhmabai, a Hindu woman aged fifty-three years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well near her house at Sion Road. It appeared that the deceased had been suffering from headache for some months past and was so bad with the malady that she often said she was tired of living in the world. She disappeared from home on Tuesday evening and a search was made for her but to no purpose. The next day a Bhandari toddy drawer whilst on the top of a palm tree in Sion Road saw the body of the deceased floating in a well close by and informed the deceased's sister of it. The latter informed the police, who had the body removed from the water. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—On Tuesday evening Mr McMullen saw a Hindu deliberately jump into the Arthur Basin at Colaba. Mr. McMullen and three others went down to the edge of the basin with the intention of rescuing the man, should he rise to the surface of the water. He however never came to the surface until the following day, when the police had his body removed from the water. Information was circulated throughout the town by beat of buttackee with the result that the body was subsequently identified to be that of one Loagji Bhicoo, a Hindu labourer. It was stated that the deceased was a drunkard and a spendthrift. At an inquest held by Mr. J. M. Payne, yesterday, at the Morgue, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Sanitary Association is certainly a useful departure in the activities of our energetic Health Officer in whose short regime the city has put on a fairer look than before. The first city in India was wofully in want of such a movement. The Association has awakened much enthusiasm in many of the people interested in sanitary reform. Since it came into existence much has been said on sanitation and the poor low classes are the subject of much criticism. The keen interest taken by some of its members relating to the healthiness of the poor is praiseworthy. But all the energy, sympathy and enthusiasm have been productive of little material progress and it is feared that the war of words will end in results far short of our expectation.

Example is better than precept. Many of the leading members of the Association own big chawls in the city. If one happens to take a round in the native locality, one finds that chawls and buildings owned by some of the natives who play prominent parts in the deliberations and discussions of the Association as well as of the Corporation are managed worse than those belonging to some of the illiterate ordinary landlords.

A native landlord seems to care more for interest on capital invested by him in building houses than for the comforts and conveniences of his tenants. For the insanitary condition of chawls and their surroundings, the landlord is more to blame than his tenants. He neither understands nor cares for conservancy. He is utterly ignorant of the most obvious requirements of healthy living. The rooms which are made for the middle and lower classes are small incommodious, dark and illventilated. Approaches to the chawls are unpaved and unlighted. The passages and stairs are narrow and are not kept clean. The chawls are shut in by other buildings. A sickening unhealthy smell which emanates from the drains and narrow gullies pollutes the air which passes to the lungs of the occupants. The chawls are not provided with outhouses with bath rooms, nor with lavatories. A little space round about the water pipe serves the purposes of all these. It is also used for washing clothes and for cleaning kitchen utensils. This space and the necessaries which are never flushed send out day and night foul abominable smells which are nuisance injurious to health. They render the house unfit for human habitation. The chawls are entrusted to the sole care and management of a blockhead "mali" or a burly clerk who knows well how to exact rents from the tenants. Some of the rooms are so overcrowded as to be dangerous and injurious to the health of the inmates. Many of the chawls appear to have not seen a brush of white wash since they were built. If a tenant dare complain to the municipal authorities of disregard of conservancy regulations, he is served with a notice by the landlord to quit and is rewarded with ejectment for his pains.

The ignorance of the landlord regarding the laws of health is much more at the root of the insanitary condition of chawls than the ignorance and folly of tenants. Sanitary improvement has become a a matter of great urgency. It is evident that there is much room for improvement. The first step is therefore for the landlord to gain a knowledge of the laws on which health depends and of the sanitary requirements of healthy dwelling house. The next step is to set an example in carrying them out. He being the master of his chawls can without much difficulty enforce sanitary rules against his tenants. If he will use a little discretion in selecting his tenants, avoid overcrowding and spend a little money in maintaining his chawls healthy, he will accomplish a great deal and the general health of the city will rapidly improve. It will be well directed sanitary reform. Science is only another name for well informed common sense. Those members of the Association who have chawls of their own will do well to direct their energies to make them model chawls in addition to their labours on the public platform. If a landlord follows the general rules for the preservation of health so that the tenants may be housed wholesomely in respect of lighting and ventilation many lives would be saved every year and indescribable quantity of suffering and misery would be prevented. An intelligent active landlord might soon produce a wonderful change in his chawls, even singlehanded if properly trained,—Yours, etc.

B. B. N.

Grant Road, June 23.

BHANDOOP RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your highly esteemed Journal to invite the serious attention of the G. I. P. Railway Co., to the inconvinience and discomfort, the residents of the suburban localities have to put up with, particularly in the rainy season owing to the meagre shelter afforded by some of the stations on the line, especially the Parel and the Bhandoop stations where not only the benches are insufficient for passengers but the platforms are low, so that great difficulty is being experienced by passengers to get in and out of the carriages. The number of passengers travelling between Bombay and Parel, including the working class is by no means inconsiderable, and their comfort ought to be looked to. As for the Bhandoop station, I can only say that with its two sorry looking sheds and a low platform it is perfectly unsuitable to a place now-a-days growing alike in population and importance, for its fertile soil inexhaustible springs of sweet water and entire immunity from plague and where well built, costly bungalows are seen cropping up one after another. To make the matter worse, for the residents at Bhandoop, and people going there the road that leads into the interior and joins with the high road running from Bombay to Thana is in a most wretched state perfectly impassable. For aught I know the road belongs to the G. I. P. R. Co.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPWALA.

NAGPUR NOTES.

The weather continues to be cloudy but no rain worth the name has yet fallen, writes our Nagpur correspondent. It is reported to be raining at Amgaon and other adjacent places, so that we may expect a few showers before long. Last Thursday night we had a dust storm accompanied by heavy wind which lasted for about half an hour. The following day the market was flooded with mangoes evidently due to the previous day's dust storm.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty by which Berar has been made over to the Government of India, a salute of 21 guns was fired at the headquarters of Berar, Amraoti, on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 7 a.m. in honour of the Birthday of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and his Highness' State flag was hoisted for the day. The salute was fired and the flag hoisted in front of the Commissioner's office. Six bronze smooth bore cannon were brought from Secunderabad and Poona, for firing the salute, and a detachment of about 20 men of the Royal Artillery from Kamptee came to Amraoti on the afternoon of the 20th to be in readiness to fire the salute next morning. Since writing the above, we have had splendid rain to the entire satisfaction of the cultivators.

On Sunday last, the civil station was thrown into a great commotion by the tragic death of Mr. R. D'Silva, the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent of the Central Jail Factories of Nagpur who shot himself. He belonged to the local lodge of Free Masons in which he took a very active part. Being a Sargeant in the Volunteer Corps of N. V. R. he was given a military funeral which was largely attended in spite of the unpropitious weather. The military Volunteer Band played the "dead march" from "Saul." The authorities are holding inquiry into the circumstances of the death.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, vice Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur Larkhana, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th August, or subsequently.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 19th July or subsequently.

Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 15th June or subsequently.

Captain W. L. Stretton, 1st Cheshire Regiment, acts as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Satara and member and President of the Satara District Local Board.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., is appointed as Collector of Broach and to be member and President of the Broach District Local Board.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., has been appointed on special duty in connection with the Income Tax administration in Bombay.

Captain J. G. Greig, 107th Bombay Pioneers, to be Aide-de-Camp and Captain H. Meynell, 2nd Battalion the Suffolk Regiment, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed Presidency Surgeon, Second District, Marine Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistri, I.M.S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Navpada, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Barry.

THE LATE MR. TATA'S PROJECTS.

THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

THE "Pioneer" states :—Despite the recent official communique on the subject, statements have appeared in the Press which indicate that a misunderstanding still exists as to the present position of the proposals made by the late Mr. Tata for the formation of a Research Institute. In order to remove this misunderstanding it may be well to state that at the time of Mr. Tata's death arrangements were nearly completed for the transfer to the accountant-General of Bombay of the properties set aside by Mr. Tata to provide the funds for the endowment of the Institute. Valuations had been made, the title deeds examined, and the vesting order was actually drafted by the Solicitors. The terms of the transfer to the Accountant-General are stated in clauses b and c of the 19th paragraph of the Government of India's resolution, published in May last year. These clauses are as follows :—(b) That in the event of the Research Institute being brought into existence within a year of the execution of the agreement, by legislation assented to by Mr Tata, the property selected shall be transferred to the Governing Body. (c) That in the event of such legislation not being obtained within a year of the execution of the agreement, the property shall be transferred to an Educational Trust which Mr. Tata undertakes to create and the constitution and objects of which will be laid down by him.' It was necessary to adhere to these conditions because in the view of Mr. Tata and of Sir William Ramsay the scheme could not be successful unless it started with a minimum annual income of £14,000 or £15,000. It was considered that Government might well contribute the grant-in-aid usual with State-aided institutions, viz. one third of the total expenditure. Eventually, however, Mr. Tata agreed to a compromise whereby the Government of India and of Mysore should each contribute half a lakh of rupees per annum, which with the £7,000 provided by Mr. Tata's gift, would produce the desired minimum. But the Mysore Government have not yet notified their desire to raise the promised grant from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000, and the compromise does not come into operation. Mr. Tata had determined that his gift should be used for other educational purposes until the minimum financial income could be secured and until Government took an adequate share of financial and other responsibility for the success of the Institute. We believe that a number of Indian students have already been sent abroad to secure the advanced technical and scientific training which they cannot now obtain in India, but which will be possible when Mr. Tata's scheme is carried out. These students are, however, sent by the terms of another scheme, and out of other funds set apart by Mr. Tata

There is an entirely unfounded idea in some quarters that the Government wished to convert the Research Institute into a Department of State and that they desired to keep the professorships as preserves for Europeans. At the Simla Conference, the attitude of the Government representatives was all the other way. In order to steer clear of the opposite rocks of Government patronage and ignorant patronage by patriotic bodies, the following clause has been inserted in the Draft Bill : "The Senate shall, for every appointment of a Professor in any branch of learning for which a chair exists or is created, nominate a Committee in London of not less than three persons, two of whom, at least, shall be experts in that branch of learning." This clause was inserted at the instance of Mr. Tata himself, and it effectually disposes of the idea that Government, have any wish or will have the power, to interfere unduly. Generally it may be said that the Government have shown interest, even a warm interest, in the Institute scheme. As the Government resolution said :—' Throughout the whole of these intricate discussions the attitude of the Government of India has been one of sympathy and help. They held a Conference at Simla to settle the leading principles of the scheme; they offered a grant of £2,000 a year for a period long enough to guarantee success, and they bore the entire expense of Colonel Clibborn's deputation and half the cost of Professor Masson's in the hope of removing the deadlock resulting from Sir William Ramsay's proposals." Still it may have occurred to the public that the role of the candid friend has been adopted with almost too much freedom. Further, the Government have hardly realised that the support which in the days of famine and deficits, when the idea was first mooted, was liberal wears another aspect in years of plenty and phenomenal surpluses. Research is not and never can be self-supporting, and it might have been expected that, in view of the vital importance of the objects aimed at, the Government's support to Mr. Tata's scheme would have been at least as generous as that afforded to the ordinary State-aided educational institution. But, as we understand it, the most that is offered is a contribution of about 18 per cent of the total expenditure. This is hardly the way to encourage the pious founder, of whom India has such urgent need.

While referring to the late Mr. Tata's schemes for the benefit of the people of India, it may not be out of place to mention a misconception that has arisen in regard to another of his projects—that for the foundation of a great iron and steel industry. Speaking before the Society of Arts the other day even so sound an authority as Mr. J. E. O'Conor, late Director-General of Statistics, made a statement on this subject which is quite at variance with the facts, when he declared that "outside the requirements of the Government and the railways, the demand for iron and steel was not enough to keep even one large work constantly going, and as competition with imported iron was not possible unless the manufacture was conducted on a very extensive scale, the proposal was reluctantly abandoned." It is true that very little has been heard of late with regard to the scheme for the development of a great steel industry in the Central Provinces. But the organisation of such an enterprise is no small matter, and because little has been said it does not follow that little has been done. As a matter of fact a very large amount of preliminary work has been carried out. Many difficulties, some of them anticipated and some quite unexpected, have been met and overcome. The chief mining expert employed by Mr. Tata is Mr. Charles Page Perrin, of New York, whose representative in this country is Mr. C M. Weld, Mr. Weld has now completed the preliminary stage of investigation iron has been proved in practically inexhaustible quantities in connection with good coking coal and limestone and other essentials not too remotely situated. A site has been fixed upon and Mr. Weld is now in Bombay gathering up the materials for his final report to his chief in New York. All prospecting and boring operation have been finished and very considerable statistical studies of prices costs, railway rates, etc., have been prepared. Mr. Weld expects to leave Bombay this month, and he will supervise fresh and final coking tests of various Indian coals in Europe. Mr. Perrin will similarly supervise coking tests in the United States, and it is hoped that Mr. Perrin's final report will be in the hands of Mr. Tata's representatives before the end of the year. No doubt the future of the enterprise must depend very largely on the nature of this final report, but so far as we are aware there has been no idea up to the present of abandoning the project. After all the time and money that has been spent upon the preliminary investigations it would have been a very short-sighted policy to abandon the scheme before the final report was received, and the late Mr. Tata's representatives are much too shrewd to adopt a course which it may safely be said never for a moment occurred to the late head of the firm.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Thursday—Pressure has fallen briskly in Burma and briskly to rapidly in North-East India. The depression in the Gangetic plain has practically filled up and is slightly to the north of its position yesterday. The low pressure area in North-West India has extended southwards. The pressure is in slight defect at the head of the Bay and winds are easterly on the East Bengal Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, the West Coast, and the Central Provinces, light to heavy in East and North of the United Provinces. Showers have fallen in North-East India, the Deccan, and Central India, and duststorms are reported from few stations in North-West India. Ghorakpur has received 5 1-2 inches, Cochin 3, Gauhati, Bareilly, Lucknow, Nagpur and Sambhar 2, Moulmein, Akyab, Ranykhet, Simla, Trivendrum, Hanamconda, Sutna and Raipur 1½ and Hazaribagh, Pendra and Benares one inch. The mean temperature for past day was in considerable to very large defect in the Central Provinces, Central India, the United Provinces and East Punjab. The highest temperature recorded is 113 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain will probably decrease generally during the next 24 hours. Showers are still probable in the United Provinces, North-East India, the Central Provinces, Central India, Burma and the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	17	07	18	30	18	60	13	38
Thursday, 23rd June	0	55	0	40	0	51	0	34
Total	17	62	18	70	19	11	13	72
Total fall to 23rd June, '03	20	64	20	37	20	60	21	76
Total fall to 23rd June, '02	7	97	11	49	9	78	9	71

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 22nd June	0	32

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 23RD JUNE.

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Jask	29·487	E	8	98·3	81·2	70	.....	0·00	— 0·1
Muscat	29·451	SE	3	95·3	90·5	70	.....	0·00	— 0·26
Aden	29·695	S	4	94·8	82·8	[illegible]	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·496	E	5	103·4	74·2	80	0·43	0·99	— 0·37
Sirsa	29·475	SE	7	100·8	76·1	65	.....	1·16	— 0·06
Delhi	29·494	E	10	85·2	75·8	80	.....	1·82	— 0·12
Agra	29·475	NW	4	90·0	79·0	83	.....	3·[illegible]	+ 1·47
Cawnpore	29·518	W	[illegible]	97·4	77·8	81	0·16	3·02	+ 0·60
Allahabad	29·464	WNW	3	95·1	79·[illegible]	89	0·47	[illegible]	— 1·78
Jhansi	29·527	WSW	5	88·2	79·2	83	.....	2·24	— 0·91
Jacobabad	29·366	ESE	...	112·7	83·6	65	.....	0·30	+ 0·29
Karachi	29·57	W	19	93·4	82·2	83	.....	0·00	— 0·32
Jeypore	29·26	SW	5	99·	75·6	62	.....	1·22	— 0·33
Ajmere	29·59	W	11	95·9	80·5	75	.....	2·07	+ 0·62
Deesa	29·589	WSW	21	104·6	[illegible]	63	.....	0·47	— 0·67
Ahmedabad	29·624	SW	5	101·8	81·6	62	.....	0·0	— 4·98
Bhuj	29·91	W	26	96·8	79·[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	0·00	— 1·30
Jamnagar	29·608	WSW	31	97·6	81·	67	.....	0·09	— 2·8
Dwarka	29·68	WSW	8	88·9	81·8	76	.....	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·634	W	21	99·9	79·5	63	.....	0·84	— 2·71
Bhavnagar Para.	29·68	SW	17	103·	82·0	58	.....	0·28	— 3·5
Veraval	29·67	WSW	21	85·	[illegible]	86	.....	0·40	— 4·30
Neemuch	29·608	W	[illegible]	89·1	71·7	92	[illegible]	4·76	+ 1·70
Indore	29·650	W	[illegible]	82·6	72·1	93	.....	3·75	— 0·97
Saugor	29·550	W	10	83·4	74·1	74	0·02	3·1	— 2·04
Jubbulpore	29·517	WSW	5	83·9	73·6	89	0·05	3·61	— 2·38
Hoshangabad	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Khandwa	29·628	NW	10	83·2	76·6	74	0·10	3·5	— 0·4
Raipur	29·45	WSW	10	85·6	73·9	9	1·54	12·69	+ 6·70
Nagpur	29·59	W	7	86·3	74·	82	2·21	8·28	+ 2·26
Amraoti	29·639	WSW	15	85·	75·5	84	0·02	7·1	+ 2·36
Akola	29·641	WNW	11	83·0	74	80	0·07	3·2	— 0·54
Surat	29·381	S	15	91·6	81·1	74	0·01	2·03	— 4·43
Malegaon	29·655	WSW	23	90·9	76·	61	.....	3·31	— 9·8
Bombay	29·734	WSW	17	87·	78·4	89	0·25	13·56	— 0·90
Poona	29·735	WSW	32	85·5	70·	74	0·02	0·15	— 3·77
Ahmednagar	29·713	WNW	0	86·4	72·4	78	.....	2·4	— 2·15
Aurangabad	29·652	WNW	32	93·9	72·2	63	.....	1·85	...
Sholapur	29·727	W	1	87·2	74·0	73	.....	5·07	+ 1·55
Ratnagiri	29·776	WSW	12	81·8	75·9	85	0·76	27·48	+ 3·47
Bijapur	29·735	WSW	19	87·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·00	1·75	— 1·44
Belgaum	29·783	WSW	31	76·8	68·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	15·58	+ 7·1
Mormugoa	29·800	W	5	86·0	77·4	85	0·25	43·09	+ 1·81
Karwar	29·8·9	SSW	[illegible]	85·2	75·5	79	0·53	40·8	+ 11·82
Mangalore	29·839	WNW	8	87·4	76·4	88	0·31	26·19	— 3·28
Calicut	29·67	N	7	87	75·7	92	0·3	32·56	+ 3·06
Cochin	29·8	SE	1	85·3	73·2	93	2·95	25·20	+ 2·05
Bangalore	29·41	SW	16	80·2	65·8	83	.....	1·24	— 1·34
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·700	W	11	83·9	72·7	86	0·6	2·20	— 1·12
Masulipatam	29·663	WNW	11	91·1	74·1	95	0·58	3·03	— 0·82
Bellary	29·755	WNW	1	91·0	76·3	68	.....	2·49	+ 1·05
Cuddapa	29·749	W	M	98·7	81·4	59	.....	1·52	— 1·07
Madras	29·733	W	[illegible]	99·0	82·0	56	0·10	0·48	— 1·25
Coimbatore	29·80	W	8	88·1	70·1	[illegible]	.....	1·62	+ 0·2
Trichinopoly	29·776	SSW	10	100·1	78·8	55	.....	0·00	— 1·12
Nagapatam	29·772	W	9	97·8	80·0	60	.....	0·09	— 0·9
Colombo	29·833	SW	15	82·5	75·0	87	0·37	8·20	+ 0·82

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·33 (21·25) ; G. T. H.=0·40 (21·03) St. G. H.=0·35 (18·95) ; C. P.=0·25 (13·56).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen again slightly over nearly the whole country. The barometer is from ·01" to ·09" in excess of normal in all districts except in Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces, where it is about normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been strong in Gujarat and over the Deccan and at Bombay, Bangalore, Bellary and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are :—maximum 5° to 16° in defect in Berar, Central India and at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Masulipatam, and 7° in excess at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar ; minimum 6° to 8° in defect at Lahore and Delhi. The maximum varied from 113° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Karachi to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole area.

Rain has fallen in all districts except in Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. The principal amounts are 2·95" at Cochin, 2·21" at Nagpur and 1·54" at Raipur.

Weather continues favourable for passing showers along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in Berar and the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson presiding.

The following is the director's report :—Your directors beg to submit their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1903 shewing a net profit of Rs 71,420-15-1 including Rs.6,189-14-2, brought forward from the last year's account which they recommend to apportion as under :—To dividend at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 27,500 : to depriciation of machinery fund Rs. 20,000 ; to balance to be carried forward Rs. 23,920-15-1. The profits would have been larger, but for the plague which made its appearance first time at Badneira in October 1903, and caused havoc amongst the work-people most of whom left for their native places. A large portion of the machinery was consequently stopped in November and December entailing a loss in the working of the mills. The plague during the latter part of the year hampered trade in general. Added to this the steady rise in the price of cotton and the stoppage of demand for yarn and cloth contributed also towards the unfavourable result in the working of the company during the period under report. As the plague has subsided the work people are gradually returning to their work and nearly the whole of the mill is now working. During the period under report the directors have ordered out a quadruple-acting steam fire pump and made some additions in fire service appliances as required by the fire insurance companies. On the 27th April last a fire took place in the Manmar Pressing Company's Factory at Akola where the company's cotton was lying. The loss caused by the burning of the cotton amounted to about Rs. 1,000. Insurance has been covered as under :—Spinning, weaving buildings, machinery and accessories Rs. 9,19,850 ; ginning factory Rs. 10,000 ; cotton, yarn and cloth Rs. 3,50,000 ; Total, Rupees 12,79,850. Two of your directors Messrs. Jehangeer Edulgee Davar and Cawasjee Jehangeer retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration for the current year.

The report as well as the accounts were received and passed, and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. Messrs. Jehangir Edulljee Davar and Cowasjee Jehangir were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Cursetji Cooverjee Modi were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Thanks were voted to the directors and agents for their able management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated after customary compliments to the chair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lismore, 2277 tons, Captain T R Sloane sailed yesterday for Mormugoa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Wartenfels, 1832 tons, Captain W Rode arrived in harbour yesterday from New York 24th May with a general cargo and 100,000 cases kerosine oil for Rangoon.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, 3107 tons, Captain W Mecallister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 5th June via Point-de-Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Citta de Nuova Orleans, 3192 tons, Captain G Bruna arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Venice, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic 2,818 tons, Captain E Guionnet arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 8th June with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Pinna 4,100 tons, Captain J A Moses arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum 28th May, with a cargo of 8,280 tons petroleum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo 15 cases opium, 1 horse, 2 donkeys and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara 1359 tons, Captain N Donald arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bushire 8th June, via Karachi with a general cargo, 44 cases opium and 23 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Ormidale	2505	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1246	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Uriana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Spinner			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Babb			M M & Co
Muttra	2585	Alexander			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler			M M & Co
Itola	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Satara	3327	Hutchinson			M M & Co
Burrafield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Omba	1908	Williams			T M & Co
Ellora	1494	Murray			M M & Co
Citta-de-Nuova Orleans	3092	Bruna	Venice		S N Co
Pinna	4100	Moses			Ewart Latham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Swaledale	2338	Manship	Antwerp	24-6	M M & Co
B	Clan Macalister	3061	Sterling	Hamburg	7-7	F Muir & Co
C	City of Bombay	2149	Snow	Karachi	27-6	K Nixon & Co
D	Aleppo	2536	Raymard	K'chee	24-6	F Muir & Co
F	Fultala	2702	LeMarchand	Liverpool	7-7	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Jeddah	29-6	B & P S N Co
H	Nevasa	1954	Hirst	Zanzibar	29-6	M M & Co
K	St Dunsten	2176	Forsey	Hull	3-7	K Nixon & Co
M	Nurani	2870	Thompson	Berbera	24-6	Transport
N	Mousoori	1375	Hannah	Penang	25-6	B & P S N Co
O	Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Zanzibar	2-7	A Strandes
P	Bahaduri	899	Fakeera			Shpd & Co
Q	Santhia	3353	Phillips	Stream	23-6	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Puri	827	Ahmed	Janjira	26-6	Shpp & Co
Indravati	512	Mohamed	Bhownagar	25-6	Shpd & Co
Courland	769	Ebrahim	Karachi	24-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Simla	5823	Summers	China	9-6	P & O Co
2	Nubia	3319	Knox	Liverpool	6-7	W & A G & Co
3	Clan Manroe	3121	Howell	Antwerp	2-7	F Muir & Co
4	Peninsular	2920	Cubitt	London	15-6	P & O Co
6	Hyperia	2815	Timmos	Leith	28-6	Ralli Bros
7	Clydesdale	2296	Lundsburg	Hamburg	1-7	M M & Co
8	Nippon	3929	Mistrango	China	27-6	A S N Co
9	Counteller	3176	Cowrie	Liverpool	29-6	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Armand-Behic	2818	Guionnet	A'lia	14-6	M M'times
13	Goalpara	1359	Donald	P Gulf	22-6	M M & Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	25-6	M M & Co
15	Lismore	2277	Sloane	Mormugoa	23-6	F Muirs & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Goalpara s	Donald	Bushire, June 8
	Citta-de-Nuova O s	Bruna	Venice
23	Armand Behic s	Guionnet	Marseilles, June 8
	Pinna s	Moses	Batoum, May 28
	Clan Ferguson s	Mecallister	Delagoa Bay, June 5
	Naderi s	Metcalfe	Busrah, June 12
	Wartenfels s	Rode	New York, May 20

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Egypt s	London	Sydney
	Ashruf s	Newby	Mauritius
	Kola s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Lismore s	Sloane	Mormugoa

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Santhia for Calcutta, &c.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
19	Ikhona	3383	Bombay
18	Bihara	1952	Rangoon
19	Cymbeline	2120	Manila
19	Lindenfels	1852	Madras
19	Vienna	2363	Bombay
19	Umbilo	1232	Beira
20	Arratoon Apcar	2879	Bombay
20	Kumsang	2078	Pulu Penang
20	Palermo	4830	Colombo
10	Goodwin	2832	Hongkong
20	Orissa	3525	Bombay
10	Simson	2379	Nicobar Island
20	Congella	1022	Cape Natal

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
20	Auchencrag	2042	Bombay
20	Telona	3124	Rangoon
20	B Innerdale	2140	Kurrachee
21	Clan Shaw	2103	London
21	Lightning	2122	Hongkong
21	Strathnevis	2303	Bombay
21	Putiala	1920	Rangoon

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
11	Vauxhall Bridge	Calcutta
16	Arroyo	Calcutta
19	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool
18	Ranee	Bombay
18	Venetia	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 21st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer China with the outward Mails of the 17th instant left Suez at 3-30 a.m. yesterday.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien from Bombay arrived at Aden on Wednesday the 22nd instant at noon.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer R Rubattino left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri left Singapore for Bombay yesterday.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 23.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this Depart Notification No 3107 dated the 17th May 1904 for the words with effect from the 28th May 1904, read with effect from the 29th May 1904.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Depart is republished for general information :—Simla the 17th June.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur V Nekrassoff as acting Consul for Russia at Bombay during the absence of Monsieur W deKlemme.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A W G Chuckerbutty, I C S to act as Political Agent Aundh and Phaltan vice Mr J DeC Atkins I C S pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade appointed First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge :—Mr Pandurang Shridhar Pathak to be Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge Mr Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar to be Second Class Second grade Subordinate Judge Mr Govind Krishna Kale to be Second Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr E Clements I C S acting Judge and Sessions Judge Sukkur Larkhana is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th August 1904 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Vinayak Damodar Dhongde acting Mahalkari petha Parola in the district of Khandesh to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane Second Class Subordinate Judge Honavar is granted privilege leave for two months in continuation of the privilege leave for one month granted to him with effect from the 19th May 1904 by the Dist Judge Kanara (vide the Notification of the High Court Bombay No 863 dated the 31st May 1904).

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges :—Mr E F Rego Subordinate Judge Kumta to be Subordinate Judge Honavar Mr Krishnaji Raghunath Natu Subordinate Judge Islampur to be Subordinate Judge Kumta Mr Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane on return from leave to be Subordinate Judge Islampur Mr Vasudeo Ramchandra Pimple B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Islampur during the absence on leave of Mr Kirtane or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 to invest the undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts specified against their names as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22 A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount specified against their names :—Mr E F Rego Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court Honavar Rs 100 and Mr Krishnaji Raghunath Natu Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court Kumta Rs 100.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE Opposition journals greeted the report of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers with cries of "Conscription ;" others more cautiously exclaimed "Towards Conscription." But the Secretary of State for War, on behalf of Government, has disclaimed any intention of considering a scheme of Conscription and the Opposition journals are stultified. The object of the Commission was to inquire into the organisation, numbers, and terms of service of our Militia and Volunteer forces and to report whether any, and if any, what changes are required in order to secure that these forces shall be maintained in a condition of military efficiency and at an adequate strength. In the opinion of the War Office the total number of troops required for Home Defence is 330,000, of which 150,000 are to be mobile—namely 120,000 in England and 30,000 in Ireland. Of the total one-fifth must be regulars. The remaining four-fifths are to be found by the Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers. The Commission did not accept the cut-and-dried recommendations of either the War Office or the Committee of Defence, and in dealing with the Reserve forces expresses its views with some force. The Commissioners were satisfied, by the evidence tendered, that the drill and training at present undergone by the Militia is insufficient to fit its units at short notice to oppose trained troops in the field. Three years ago they did good service in South Africa, but we must, of course, not forget that the Boers were not trained troops. As regards the Militia Infantry, it seems there is a concensus of opinion, both among Militia officers and those regular officers who have had special opportunities of observation, that the average Militia battalion would not be fit to take the field except after several months' continuous embodiment. The condition of Militia artillery is more satisfactory, as it could be fitted for its war duties within a shorter period. The less the training of the rank and file. the higher, naturally, is the training and knowledge required of the officer. Yet the training of the Militia officer is inadequate to enable him properly to lead troops, especially incompletely trained troops. Moreover, it is found that those Militia officers, whose purpose in joining is to obtain commissions in the regular army, leave the force just as they are acquiring experience.

As regards the Volunteers, the Commissioners found that, if they deducted men below 19, instead of a strength of 217,000 they have 187,000 fit as regards age to take the field. If twenty be taken as the lowest limit of age, the number falls to 165,000. Evidence further showed that an appreciable number of vounteers, classed as efficient, are physically unfit for service in a mobile army, though the standard of medical fitness and the medical examination are less stringent for the Volunteers than for the regular and Militia forces. The training of volunteers is done under difficulties as to both time and space and is in many cases hampered by the want of easily accessible ranges. The efficiency of different units varies greatly and some reach a high level, but taking the force, as a whole, neither the musketry nor the tactical training of the rank-and-file would enable it to face, with the prospect of success, the troops of a continental army. The volunteer field artillery lacks training and mobility ; the transport, equipment and artillery materiél of the Volunteer force are pronounced far from satisfactory. Looking at the officers of the volunteer force as the framework of an army, the Commission finds them to be of very unequal quality. Many of them have given themselves an excellent military education and would be a valuable element in any army. The majority, however, have neither the theoretical knowledge nor the practical skill in the handling of troops which would make them competent instructors in peace or leaders in war. This inequality of attainment prevents the Volunteer force from acquiring the cohesion needed for war. The Commission is agreed in the conclusion that the Volunteer force, in view of the unequal military education of the officers, the limited training of the men and the defects of the equipment and organisation, is not qualified to take the field against a regular army. The force owes its origin and its continuance mainly to the energy and good will of its officers and men, and the fact that it does not attain to the standard imposed by war conditions is in no way attributable to them. That is a satisfactory acknowledgment, so fas as it goes, but it does not remove the burden of responsibility from those who perpetuate the existing system.

How best to remedy the defects of the two branches of the Reserve is suggested in the Report. The Commissioners would have a prolonged period of training. The principal part of this increase they would have given during the recruit stage—six months' continuous training for the militiaman in his first year of service. This they would have followed in the second, third and fourth years by not less than six weeks' training. They would apparently have made the periods longer, but that they feared such a course would have the effect of diminishing recruiting and deplete the force. The training for war, the Commission believe, would be best secured by the organisation of brigades and divisions, by the permanent appointment of their commanders and a limited staff and by the occasional exercise of these larger bodies. In order to secure on mobilisation the requisite numbers of full age,the Commissioners believe it would be necessary that militiaman should be enlisted for eight years. But during the last four periods of this engagement his obligatory training might be reduced to a fortnight each year and he might receive the present non-training bounty, such payment making it practicable to keep a hold over the men and to count upon them with comparative certainty for mobilisation. As far as the Volunteers are concerned, the Commission recognise the governing condition is that the volunteer earns his own living and that if demands are made upon him which are inconsistent with his doing, so he must cease to be a volunteer. They also regard it as a cardinal principle that no officer, non-commissioned officer or private should be put to expense on account of his service. Subject to all these considerations they would have the force managed at the War Office by a special department, the head of which should have special knowledge of, and experience with, volunteers, and should report direct to the Army Council. They would have it organized in war formations of brigades and divisions, and commanders and staffs appointed to these bodies, these officers holding no other appointments and being responsible for the training, instruction and inspection of the bodies under their command for their mobilisation. The training of the Volunteer force is to be concentrated upon what is essential for its tasks in war and corps told off for special duties in war, are to peace practice those duties. There is nothing of conscription in all this. At the same time the Commissioners are convinced that a home defence army, capable, in the absence of the whole or the greater portion of the regular force, of protecting the country against invasion, can be raised and maintained only on the principle that it is the duty of every citizen of military age and sound physique to be trained for the national defence and to take part in it, should emergency arise. This is indisputable. But Government is not yet prepared to take any steps in this direction.

JAPANESE PRISONS. IF the era of Gilbert's Lord High Executioner whose "object all sublime" was to make the punishment fit the crime and to cause each prisoner pent to willingly represent a source of innocent merriment, has not yet dawned in Japan, it yet appears that Japanese convicts are treated in a way that even American prisoners might envy. A correspondent, who describes in a home paper a visit to a Japanese prison, came away with an excellent impression of Japan's humane methods of punishment as evidenced in the gaol at Kyoto. The inmates were bright and cheerful and were engaged in useful occupations. Instead of high walls or impregnable fortress-like buildings, the prison is but an enclosed yard dotted over with wooden one-storey huts. By day these are open to air and sun like cages, and by night the walls are slid forward and the prisoners boxed in. Although the diet is limited to barley, rice, beans, pickles and a few morsels of meat, the amount and quality are superior to the average food of the peasantry and the prisoners look plump and well fed. After the loss of liberty, the only deprivation they suffer is in the matter of tea, no other drink but water hot and water cold being supplied. As, however, water cold and water hot are now largely recommended as remedial agents for a variety of ailments it is not surprising to find that the population of a Japanese prison enjoy in the main the rudest health. The combination of fresh air and water in the prison regimen should also have definite moral results which seem to be evidenced by the cheerful content of the convicts. The Japanese code of punishment includes the death penalty, but so general is the feeling against it that it is but rarely imposed. Throughout Japan there is an average of 200 capital crimes committed every year, but the death sentence is not passed in more than four or five cases. Ten or fifteen years' imprisonment is the usual penalty for such offences. Manacles are scarcely ever used and a batch of prisoners moving from one place to another might easily be taken for a band of pilgrims. They wear salmon coloured robes and huge mushroomed shaped hats. The armed warders who accompany them are the only indication that the gang is not free to move at its pleasure, but for the rest there seems to be the greatest cordiality between the warders and their charges. The natural politeness of the Japanese is carried so far that the warders supply cigarettes and lights to the prisoners who apparently lead an almost idyllic existence. The sight of a gang of tall, stalwart looking country fellows, guarded by a diminutive Japanese, might suggest that the warder's amiability is dictated by prudence, but besides being armed with sword and rifle the policeman has had the advantage of a careful training in fencing, wrestling and the gentle art of disarming an opponent. The latter ability is necessary, because the Japanese armed burglar, who invariably carries sword and pistols, is a formidable sort of person. Taking her prison and police system in its entirety, it would seem that Japan has something to teach other oriental nations in this direction as well as in the field of war.

THE CITY'S HEALTH. A DEATH rate of 35·85 per thousand, though slightly higher than that recorded last week, is still one that Bombay can congratulate itself upon. The total mortality for the seven days ended on Tuesday was 535, the number being twenty-three in excess of the previous week's figures, but as there were nine deaths among pilgrims the actual increase of mortality to be debited to the city is fourteen. A year ago 547 deaths were registered in the corresponding week, and the mean for five years gives a mortality of 665 at this period. The state of the city's health may, therefore, be considered satisfactory. Plague continues to exhibit a decline, the number of fatal cases recorded being 55 against 63 last week and 92 at the same time last year. The greatest number of deaths from the disease occurred in Mandvi where the week's total was eleven, while at Worli the fatal cases declined from twelve to five. Fevers accounted for 41 deaths, rather more than in the corresponding week of last year, and the mortality from respiratory diseases was 180, a number not unusual at this season. Small-pox and measles maintained the average total of deaths from such complaints, and diarrhœa and dysentery were responsible for 46 deaths. In other respects the vital statistics present no remarkable features. The birth-rate continues to increase, the number registered during the week being 338 against 300 in the previous seven days and 327 the number for the corresponding week of last year.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP. THE results of the matches in the County Cricket Championship played during the first three days of this week have not affected the position of the counties to any great extent. The Palatine County who have added another victory to their account maintain their position at the head of the table with Leicestershire and Yorkshire bracketed second. The Tykes who had very bad luck in the early matches, drawing the large proportion of six out of ten by their defeat over Essex, have increased their percentage from 42·85 to 50·00 and are Lancashire's most formidable rivals for premier honours. Notts with a percentage of 42·85 hold a good position in the Championship and their record of five matches won and two lost, out of ten played, is the best they have enjoyed for some years. Derbyshire and Sussex have each won three matches and lost two, the first named county in particular having done well. Kent and Middlesex occupy positions half way down the list, and the latter county is hardly likely to hold the Championship for a second year. Surrey, Somerset, and Essex have badly disappointed their supporters up to date, but may do better as the season advances. Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire are all grouped together at the bottom of the table with Hampshire last of all.

MONDAY next, the 27th instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of His Most-Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the Troops in Garrison will parade in Review Order, Summer Clothing, at 8 a.m. (weather permitting) as follows :—At Colaba, the Royal Garrison Artillery and 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, will be drawn up in line at open order, facing East, at 12 paces interval. On the General Parade Ground the 104th Rifles and 121st Pioneers will be drawn up in line at open order, facing East, at 12 paces interval. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle to be issued to Infantry Regiments. The 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, will furnish points and colours for troops parading at Colaba, and the 121st Pioneers for those parading on the General Parade Ground. The parades will be commanded by the Senior Officers present, who will appoint their own Staffs. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8 a. m.

THE R. I. M. S. Mayo will leave Bombay for Port Blair and Rangoon on Tuesday next, the 28th inst.

THE hired transport Nurani will leave Bombay for Berbera at 5 p. m to-day with details,

WE regret to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. A. Anderson, of the Punjab Chief Court, died at Murree on Monday night from fever.

IT is understood that full effect will not be given to the amendment of the Councils Act, under which the Public Works Department Secretariat will be split up, until Lord Curzon's return to India.

THE subject for the "Gold Medal Essay," competition of the United Service Institution of India for 1904-05 is now under consideration. The Secretary will be glad to receive any suggestions from members of the Institution.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 21st June was 535, giving a death-rate of 35·85 per annum per thousand as against 36·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·53 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers ; 55, plague ; 13, small-pox ; 4, measles ; 0, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 61, phthisis ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 119, affections of the respiratory organs ; 31, diarrhœa ; 15, dysentery ; 29, still-born ; 70, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 34 ; Brahmin, 21 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 237 ; Hindu low caste, 51 ; Musalman, 133 ; Parsee, 17 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 15 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 338 as against 327 the corresponding period of last year, and 262 the average over the past five years.

ONE of the most significant item of news, so far published in connection with the situation in Tibet, says the "Statesman," is the announcement by a correspondent of the "Novoe Vrema" that for some time past great excitement has been caused among the population of Mongalia by the news of the British advance in Tibet. The correspondent asserts that "both men and money are now being raised among the people in this part of Mongalia, and, it may be assumed, also among our own Kalmucks and Buriats and the other inhabitants of the Altai. The Lamas are actively engaged among the villages and settlements, passing from place to place and stirring up the population." The writer adds that the British will find in the Mongalians far more formidable fighting qualities than are possessed by the Tibetans. They are a race of horsemen, and form as fine a force of irregular cavalry as the Russian Cassacks. When it is remembered, not only that the relations between these people and Lhassa are of the closest, but also that there exists an important historical connection between them and the Dalai Lama, the news will be seen to require no comment.

SCIENTIFIC investigation has discovered that "dyspepsia," can be cured by short intervals of exposure to intense cold, followed by hearty eating. M. Raoul Pictet, a Swiss gentleman, was experimenting with a very low temperature. He had produced an artificial temperature in a sort of pit which caused the thermometer to sink to 140 or 150 degrees below zero. Among other experiments he exposed himself for a brief interval to this temperature by lowering himself into the pit. On emerging he found himself intensely hungry and ate freely. The process was repeated several times, and as a result he found himself cured of chronic indigestion, from which he had suffered for years.

FROM the "Westminster Gazette" we learn that Mr. William J. Hay, of John Knox's House, Edinburgh, is issuing a series of "Sermons in Braid Scots." The first sermon is entitled "The Ne'er-do-Weel," and is by the Rev. D. G. Mitchell, of Cramond United Free Church. The following extract is from the Parable of the Prodigal Son :—

Luke, Chap. xv. verses 11-28.

There was ance a man had twa laddies, an' the young ane said till his father, "Father, wad we no gie me noo my ain share that'll fa' to me ?.' An'he pairted his gear an'plenishin atween them. Noo, no lang efter the young ane gathered a his graith thegither, an' gaed awa intil a far awa place ; an' there he tint a his gear wi' routh o' plesur.

An' when he had nae langer a fou hand, there begude a reg'lar dearth in that place, an' he sune faund his bawbees a' birled awa. She he gaed an hired himsel to ane o' the burgesses as an orra-man,an' was budden gang ootby to fodder the swine. Fain wad he hae filled himself with the hools that the swine we eatin, an fient a hae't did a body gie him.

A full glossary is supplied, and clearly not without reason.

AT THE ALTAR OF FASHION

COSTLY FROCKS AND FRILLS.

[BY EMILIE MARSHALL.]

THE ingenuous young American lady at Wyndham's Theatre who slips in and out of new gowns as fast as she can buy them, and innocently believes that frocks bought on credit have not to be paid for, is no true daughter of the States. The American woman is an undoubted worshipper at Fashion's shrine, but though she may spend £1,000 on a single gown, she is careful when she drives a bargain with her dressmaker.

Slavishly as Englishwomen follow the dictates of fashion, they are not afflicted with the same feverish passion for novelties that consumes the average American woman. Jewelled stockings, hand-painted veils, and shoe buckles scintillating with gems, which attract American women by the score, are but little temptation to English buyers.

To be fresh as a daisy and spick and span as a new pin, writes Emilie Marshall in the "Daily Express," is the American woman's object, and this love of crispness is marked in the dress of all classes of American womenkind.Gloom would settle on Paris and Vienna were American women to cease crossing the Atlantic to scour the Continent for a new idea in chiffons.

Some revelations have just been made of the amounts that American ladies really spend on their clothes. The following is said to be the expenditure of one well-known Chicago woman, whose pin-money is no less than £6,000 a year.

	£
Ten dinner gowns for £40 apiece upwards	400
Ten evening gowns, £200 each	2,000
Five street gowns £80 each	400
Twelve house gowns, different prices	300
Two dozen hats	300
Six street wraps	240
Four evening wraps	200
Lingerie, hand-made	200
Three dozen hose	100
Thirty pairs of shoes	60
Accessories	220
Jewellery	1,000
Total	£5,480

NO ENGLISH PARALLEL.

How does this compare with the expenditure of an English society woman ? Unfortunately for the purpose of making a strictly fair comparison, the American milllionaire's wife who does Europe with a dozen Saratoga trunks crammed full of new Paris gowns, while her husband remains at home piling up the dollars, has no equivalent in English society. "French ladies have ceased to dress. They leave it to the demi-monde," caustically observed a Parisian dress expert the other day.

English ladies, it may be said with equal truth, do not need to dress for the mere sake of dressing ; but the daughters of New York and Chicago millionaires have to purchase their footing in society, and in the land of the almighty dollar elaborate dressing is one of the pleasantest ways of gaining social distinction, though in New York as well as London there are inner circles to which a dress allowance of £10,000 a year would not give the entre.

It is not possible to find a parallel in English society for the American woman who maintains her position by extravagant dressing.

Another important point to be remembered in comparing the relative expenditure of English and American women is that the latter has often to pay £1 on Fifth-avenue for what an English shopper buys in Bond-street—its London equivalent—for about ten shillings.

From inquiries made among the milliners and modistes who clothe the women moving in English society to-day, the following account of a wealthy woman's expenditure on dress has been compiled :—

	£
Ten dinner gowns	360
Ten evening gowns	700
Tailor	100
Visiting gowns	240
Tea gowns, etc	200
Eighteen hats	70
Wraps (street and evening)	400
Lingerie, including silk skirts	200
Hose	30
Shoes	40
Accessories	250
Total	£2,590

COSTLY FURS.

Furs are not enumerated in either of the lists. A wealthy American woman is said to give as much as £5,000 for furs alone, and large amounts—though not so large—are paid in this country also.

The following account has been drawn up by an American woman as the way in which any well-to-do manufacturer's wife with moderate ideas on the subject of dress would lay out £2,512 on clothes :—

	£
For costumes	2,000
Tailor	100
Underwear	70
Boots	80
Hats	172
Furnishing, gloves, etc.	90
Total	£2,512

The contrast between the expenditure of the American woman and the English woman is striking. How can it be accounted for ?

To a considerable extent the tailor—so at least maintain the fashion experts consulted the other day—is responsible for the comparative economy of the English society woman. Sixteen or eighteen guineas buys a perfectly cut, well-made gown which does not soon pall on the wearer, and this the English woman will wear in the morning, when the American considers an expensive toilette essential. Nor does anyone expect the social leaders in London to wear a toilette fresh from the hands of Worth or Paquin every time they appear in public.

In the country, Paris gowns are thought out of place, and on the river the English-woman wears a simple linen or flannel suit costing about ten or fifteen guineas, a shady straw hat for which she pays about 30s., and a summer shirt such as can be bought for a couple of guineas. The American, when in England at any rate, sacrifices a fifty-guinea toilette to the Thames.

CARNIVAL OF CLOTHES.

In the quantity of clothes, too, the English woman effects a saving. Not only are American women ruinously extravagant in the price they pay, but it is no unusual thing to discard a gown after wearing it two or three times. In England elaborate dressing is more or less reserved for certain set functions, but in America the carnival of clothes continues morning, noon, and night—each day and all days.

"No English society woman ever dreams of laying in a big stock of gowns costing £200 or £300 a piece, as American women regularly do. The English buyer has to be content with fewer of these very expensive dresses," pointed out another Court dressmaker.

"The two-thousand-guinea frocks spoken of are generally fictitious, though very costly Court dresses have been won by English ladies, £2,000 has been paid for a Court dress, but more than half the value has been represented in the lace. Duchesses have worn dresses the cost of which went into four figures, but they have been American duchesses."

Nor has any English bride had £40,000 expended on her trousseau, as had the American bride of an English peer. Neither does any English lady run through £3,000 worth of evening frocks in a single season.

The big dressmakers' bills of the American woman have been attributed to the long credit allowed by the American modiste. As an actual fact equally long credit is insisted upon by society ladies in England. Between Fifth-avenue and Bond-street there is little to choose. In both cases the modiste has to wait a couple of years or more for the settlement of her account, and the accounts of £3,000 standing in the name of American women have many parallels in London.

Love of the novel does not reduce the English buyer to the same excessive extravagance as her Transatlantic sister. In a Bond-street shop last week the price of a handkerchief richly trimmed with Brussels point was asked by an English lady. "Seventeen guineas." "Very pretty," said the lady, and she ordered a dozen handkerchiefs with a countess' coronet embroidered in the corner for £3 10s. A few minutes later the flimsy square of lace attracted the fancy of an American shopper and straight-way the seventeen-guinea handkerchief changed hands.

RUSSIAN DISASTER.

DESTROYERS BLOWN UP.

LIAOTUNG OPERATIONS.

THE JAPANESE PROGRESS.

[[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Reuter (Tokio) says that a Chinese junk from Port Arthur, captured by the Japanese, reports that two Russian torpedo boats and the steamer Shintaiping struck some mines at the entrance to the harbour and sank. One hundred and forty men were killed.

Admiral Skrydloff reports that a flotilla of torpedo boats were sent out on the 15th inst., and returned to Vladivostock to-day.

A fog frustrated their attempt to enter Esashi on the south-west coast of Hokkaido, but they seized several schooners taking fish and rice to Sasebo and Shimonosaki and brought one to Vladivostock.

It is officially stated at Tokio that a detachment of the Liaotung army occupied on the 21st inst. Siung-yao-cheng 21 miles south-west of Kaiping.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Reuter wiring from the Russian head-quarters at Liaoyang says the situation in the North is now a most important factor. Two Japanese armies threaten momentarily to effect a junction, assisted by a force from the North shore of the Gulf of Liaotung.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

The fifth destroyer flotilla, while engaged in blockading off Port Arthur on the morning off the 21st instant, examined two Chinese junks emerging from the Port, who stated that two Russian destroyers, three or four days ago, ran on mines and sank at a place about 11 miles off Port Arthur, the casualties aggregating 140. The steamers Hsing and Taiping were also recently blown up by mines outside the Port Arthur.

The following telegram was also received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

A detachment of our Liaotung Army occupied in the afternoon of the 21st instant, Hsiung-yao-cheng, 25 miles south-west of Kaiping.

"SHOOTING THE JAPANESE."

The "pope," or village priest, is generally the only source of information as to what is going on in remote villages. He is very much to the fore at present. Father Ignatius Diatchkoff sends to the Kazan newspapers an amusing account of a fair held in his village.

"Our mujiks," he says, "are intensely patriotic, but their ideas of serving their country are somewhat strange.

"When I visited the fair on Wednesday night, I saw a great crowd of our peasants standing about an itinerant rifle salon proprietor who was holding a telescope to his eye. They were evidently waiting their turn.

"Our village coffin-maker was aiming a gun which he rested in the fork of a small tree. The gun was pointed towards the sky. Suddenly it went off, and a bell clanged, after which followed loud cries of 'Ura ! Got him again !'

"After several other mujiks had taken shots, I inquired what they were aiming at, and was much surprised to hear in chorus the reply 'The Japanese Father.' Looking along the barrel of the gun I could see nothing but the moon, so I demanded a further explanation.

"'Our brother,' said a bearded giant, pointing to the showman, 'says that the man in the moon is a Makak (Japanese), and that every time we hit him ten Japanese on earth join the devil. We have killed,' he added, naively, 'eighty of them already.'"

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TANGIER AFFAIR.

America's Demands.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

President Roosevelt has directed the United States Consul at Tangier to demand of the Moorish overnment either Mr. Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The King and General Booth.

The King has received General Booth at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty was greatly interested in the work of the Salvationists especially among the poor.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The match between Middlesex and the South Africans resulted in a tie.

Lancashire has beaten Kent by 107 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by nine wickets.

Derby has beaten Warwickshire by an innings and 24 runs.

Sussex has beaten Cambridge University by an innings and 93 runs.

The match between Surrey and Oxford University resulted in a draw.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	10	7	0	3	7	100·00
Leicestershire	7	3	1	3	2	50·00
Yorkshire	10	3	1	6	2	50·00
Notts	9	5	2	2	3	42·85
Derbyshire	7	3	2	2	1	20·00
Sussex	10	3	2	5	1	20·00
Kent	8	3	3	2	—	—
Middlesex	6	2	2	2	—	—
Surrey	10	3	5	2	−2	−25·00
Somerset	6	2	4	0	−2	−33·33
Essex	9	2	5	2	−3	−42·85
Gloucestershire	7	1	3	3	−2	−50·00
Worcestershire	7	1	3	3	−2	−50·00
Warwickshire	6	1	3	2	−2	−50·00
Hants	4	0	3	1	−3	−100·00

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The Bank of Bengal has lowered its rate of interest for demand loans to 3 per cent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Republican Convention.

THE KAISER AND THE WAR.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

At the opening of the Republican National Convention at Chicago to-day, Mr. Root, the Chairman, enumerating the work of the present administration referred to its strengthening the Monroe Doctrine and augmenting the Army and Navy. He said the Tariff might be subject to revision on protective lines.

His references to President Roosevelt's record were received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Root disclosed that it was the Kaiser William who appealed to the United States to take the lead in limiting the war area in the Far East and prevent the disruption of China and a universal conflict, and hence Secretary Hay's note to the Powers on the 9th February.

KAISER AND SPORT.

The Union of Nations.

A MEANS OF SOLIDARITY.

The Kaiser William, in a speech at Cuxhaven when distributing the regatta prizes dwelt upon the influence of sports in strengthening the growing solidarity among nations.

He hoped that the Kiel regatta week, when the Union Jack, the Star Spangled Banner and the Tricolor would be united in friendly rivalry, would contribute in firmly welding this solidarity.

He contemplated the future with absolute tranquillity.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

First Batch of Coolies Arrive.

The first batch of Chinese coolies has arrived in the East Rand. They did not enter Johannesburg, but proceeded direct to the mine compound.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S CASE-

Correspondence to be Published.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour agreed to the necessity for publishing the whole of the correspondence with Sir Charles Eliot.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE

The Last Examination.

It is announced that Cooper's Hill closes in 1906. The entrance examination next month will be the last.

LORD CURZON AT OXFORD.

Lord Curzon and other notabilities received degrees at Oxford to-day.

Lord Curzon was most cordially welcomed.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Sir Andrew Fraser and Sir J. Digges La Touche are not the only heads of provinces who are expected in Simla shortly. The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley arrives at the Viceregal Lodge on the 11th proximo, and Mr. and Mrs. Fuller on August 12th.

BOGUS TELEGRAM ON THE TIBET MISSION.

ACCUSED CONFESSES.

DARJEELING, JUNE 23.

Bertram D'Cruz of Calcutta was placed on his trial to-day before the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling under section 29 of the Indian Telegraph Act for sending a false telegram on the 26th January to the "Englishman" about the Tibet Mission. He was undefended. Several witnesses, including the Telegraph Master of Darjeeling and Mr. Goodwin of the "Englishman" were examined.

The message wired was : "Colonel Younghusband has received a message asking him to retire in order to avoid coming into collision with the Russian force which is stated is advancing with Mountain batteries accompanied by Grand Lama and Tibetan officers who obliged to ride in. Returning to-morrow." The telegram was sent in the name of Mr. A Newman, special correspondent of Reuter, the "Englishman" etc. with the Tibet Mission.

D'Cruz corroborated the confession he made before the Magistrate of Alipore in which he stated that Mr. Elliot, who lived in Toltollah Bazar street, had arranged with him on the 22nd January to send the message from Darjeeling and had given one hundred rupees for his trouble cautioning him to be wary. A month ago, he heard the Police were after him and he evaded them for some time. The case was adjourned to the 29th instant.

SUIT AGAINST THE MADRAS BANK.

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

A firm of merchants in Muttoncherri, Cochin, are suing the local Branch of the Bank of Madras for the recovery of nearly Rs. 12,000 owing to an alleged deficiency in the quantity of coprah deposited with it for security.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the re-distribution of the Godaveri and Kistna districts into three districts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Lieutenant Hollins, Superintendent of Gymnasia, Secunderabad is transferred to Lucknow in a similar capacity.

Captain Humphrey, 12th Cavalry, is appointed to the transport branch for the command of a mule Corps.

Francis Henry Church and Harry Parry Jones, gentlemen, are gazetted Second-Lieutenants in the 1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, to complete the establishment with effect from the 21st May.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE. 23.

The Honours "Gazette" which issues to-night for pubication to-morrow morning contains only those Honours which will also appear in the "London Gazette" to-morrow, the 24th being the date fixed for the celebration of the King's Birthday in England.

A second "Gazette" will be issued here for publication on Monday next the 27th instant, containing the Indian titles and the Silver Kaisar-i-Hind Medals which do not appear in the "London Gazette," the 27th being the day fixed for celebrating the King's Birthday in India.

LATER.

The following honours are published :—

KNIGHTS.

The honour of Knighthood is conferred upon the following individuals :—Dr. Gooroo Dass Bannerjee lately Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

Mr. Edgard Townshend Candy, lately Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. William Robert Burkitt, Judge of the High Court of Allahabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. David Parkes Masson, Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The following persons have been made Knights Commanders of the Star of India :—

The Maharaja of Bikaneer.

His Highness Bhausinghji Takhtsinghji Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Henry Temple Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. George Stuart Forbes, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Herber Hope Risley Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Louis William Dane Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Mr. Alexander Cumine, Commissioner in Sind.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alfred Macdonald.

Mr. Bulteel Irwin, Commissioner of Pegu.

The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Savage, officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.

The Hon'ble Colonel James Bird Hutchinson, Governor, Artchison College, Lahore.

Raja Ram Pal of Kotlehar, Punjab.

G. C. I.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.

KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Colonel Buchanan Scott, Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Colonel John Walter Ottley, President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

His Highness Raja Jaswant Singh of Sailana, Central India.

COMPANIONS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Najar, Additional Member of Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

Mr. William Ninnis Porter, acting Commissioner Irrawaddy Division, Burma.

Mr. Stephen Finney Manager North Western Railway.

Mr. Edward Waller Stoney, lately Chief Engineer, Madras Railway.

Mr. Alexander Munro, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Mr. Walter, Home Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

Mr. Henry Joseph Johnston, Superintending Engineer, Punjab.

Mr. Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

Mr. Charles Welloughby Waddington, Principal of the Mayo College., Ajmer.

Raja Rampal Singh of Kori Sadhauli, Rai Bareily district, Oudh.

Khan Bahadur Burjorji Dorabji Patel of Quetta.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE ADVANCE ON LHASSA

KHANGMA (TIBET), JUNE 22.

The first column, with the Head-quarters Staff and Colonel Younghusband, left here on the 21st instant, and arrived at Khangma on the 22nd, beyond which it is possible the enemy may offer opposition as the route lies through the Red Idol Gorge, where a fight took place last April. It is a naturally strong position, but the delay in any case will be trifling, and the original date of arrival of the column at Gyantse will be observed.

The second column, under command of Colonel Burn, is one march behind the first column, and arrived at Kalatso on the 21st instant, and left for Menga to-day.

It is said that the flying column for Lhassa has been detailed, and that it will start immediately the Gyantse Fort has been reduced.

CRICKET.

A cricket match, Over Thirty versus Under Thirty, was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The weather was fine. Some tall scores were made by both the sides. The following are the scores :—

OVER THIRTY.

Col Stevens, c Thornton, b Noake	4
Mr French, c Carroll b Noake	6
Mr Wilkins, b Carroll	0
Genl Richardson, c Carroll, b Jeune	20
Capt Hopwood, b Carroll	11
Capt Bayford, b Jeune	7
Capt Bruce, c Lyon, b Noake	51
Lieut-Col Hazelton, c Thornton, b Kearsey	57
Capt Holbrooke, b Noake	8
Lord Murray, c Kearsey	0
Capt Davidson, b Kearsey	5
Mr Shaw, not out	0
Extras	27
Total	196

UNDER THIRTY.

Mr Kearsey, b Stevens	0
Mr Lyon, b Stevens	3
Mr Carroll, st Bayford, b Davidson	31
Mr Kennedy, c Murray, b Davidson	6
Mr Usher, c Stevens, b Bayford	48
Capt Jeune, b Davidson	3
Lieut Noake, c Hopwood, b Bayford	58
Mr Thornton, not out	68
Mr Herbert, l-b-w, b Hazelton	16
Mr Thew, not out	14
Mr Tillard, did not bat	
Extras	14
Total:	261

EASTERN TELEGRAPH VS. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

This match was played on the Marine Lines yesterday and resulted in a win for the former. A feature of the match was a brilliant score by N. George, who made 71 not out. Scores :—

GOVT. TELEGRAPH.

Mr D Silva c Barry b Rytoa	0
Mr Cassels c S Phillips b R Phillips	2
Mr Netscher st, George b S Phillips	44
Mr Smith b R Phillips	1
Mr Leslie l-b-w b Ryton	18
Mr D'Souza, c Cain, b R Philips	10
Mr Rosario, c Barry, b R Phillips	7
Mr Rodrigues, b S Phillips	8
Mr Barry, b S Phillips	9
Mr Desai b Ryton	6
Mr Taylor, not out	5
Extras	5
Total	115

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

Mr A Spilling, c Smith, b Rosario	8
Mr N George, not out	71
Mr G W Caine, l-b-w, b Rosario	10
Mr R Ryton, c Netscher, b Cassels	16
Mr R J C Phillips, c D'Silva, b D'Souza	3
Mr A Barry, c D'Silva, b Cassels	0
Mr C Tothill c Netscher, b Desai	7
Mr S Phillips, c Desai, b Rosario	1
Mr A E Thomos, not out	8
Mr H G Blunt Mr H Wilson	did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	127

NOTES FROM PARIS.

France and British Conscription.

THE ARMY MARCH.

MOTOR CARS AND OVER CROWDING.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

THE extracts given in the London correspondence of the report of the Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteer Forces have been read here with great interest. It is generally conceded that it marks the thin end of the wedge of conscription in England. That such should be the conclusion of the Commission does not surprise expert opinion here, which is rather inclined to marvel that England should so long have maintained a military organization on a voluntary footing. One officer who was questioned on the subject, said : "It is all very well to reform your War Office or even your army ; what you want are masses of men capable of handling the rifle" An Englishman—a brilliant soldier—at present in Paris, who is well qualified to express an opinion says : "The aim of England should be to form a national defence force after the pattern of Switzerland. Each man should be able to shoot. That is the prime qualification. As to drill, it is a very simple affair nowadays. It resolves itself into an ability to form fours left and right. In Switzerland each man is called up for eight days' training. There are four army corps in the country, and each year one of these army corps holds manœuvres. That means that a man only performs his eight days' service once in four years. He is, however, kept up to a high state of efficiency in shooting by the frequent rifle competitions taking place in the Cantons. If such a scheme were adopted by us, the numbers of the standing army might be considerably reduced. Its use would be for foreign service only, with the exception of a Brigade of Guards kept at home for the personal escort of the monarch. The garrison in India cannot be less than sixty thousand according to military calculations, twenty-five thousand have to be kept in South Africa, ten thousand at Malta, seven at Gibraltar, a battalion or so at Cyprus, the Bermudas, Mauritius, and so on, representing a force of a little over a hundred thousand men. Beyond that the standing army did not go. Merely depots, or cadres as they are called here, might exist in England for the training of the recruits.

A very important question is that of the pay of the men. It is not nearly enough. It should be half a crown a day for foreign service. To meet the increased charge, economies could be effected in other directions. One would be by the breaking up of regiments, now on the effective, which would not be required under the new system. Militia and Volunteers would be swept away. With increased pay you would get a class of man the superior of any in the world. It is no longer a question of drill, but of intelligence and initiative. Even with retaining your Volunteer system, a considerable change for the better would come about if there was an active service company comprised in each battalion. Volunteers would feel it an honour to belong to this corps d'elite, which would be trained to a high point of efficiency. Its personnel could be changed frequently, so as not to press too hardly upon any one section of the battalion, and also to diffuse a higher knowledge of war amongst the mass. Thus you would have a large force immediately available to take the field. You would always have the Army Reserve to fall back upon. Your long-service professional soldiers would serve so many years with the colours and so many in the first-class reserve." Military men here continue to discuss the army marching contest with, if possible, growing disapprobation. It has been remarked that the competition is useless as a military test, because the men were not in heavy marching order, and, moreover, marched individually, and not in sections. It is now stated that 600, or 30 per cent, fell out. The British Embassy in Paris has instructed a lawyer to defend Colonel Edward Smith Gordon, charged by the military authorities with espionnage at La Rochelle. Colonel Gordon is a retired officer of the Royal Artillery, his actual Army rank being lieutenant-colonel. He was, it appears, acting with perfect innocence, when arrested at La Rochelle. It need hardly be said that he had no sort of military mandate to spy upon the fortifications. The British Consul at Brest and M. Delcasse are both moving in the matter.

Exact figures are difficult to obtain with reference to the army march, but it is certain that a very large number of men fell out thoroughly exhausted from the fatigues of a terrible contest, conducted under a blazing sun. One competitor has already died. Sixty beds were provided at the Galerie des Machines, and they were all occupied by marchers who had come completely to the end of their tether. Numerous were those who fell by the wayside, and were gathered in by ambulance stations. At Boulogne-sur-Seine nineteen were hors de combat. At St. Cloud an officer tried to prevent a soldier, who was staggering from weariness, from proceeding. He resisted the kindly intention, but a few paces further on fell headlong into the dust. The route was deplorably encumbered by cyclists and motor-cars, notwithstanding the attempts of the authorities to keep them within bounds. Most of the motor cars belonged to various sporting journals. The eagerness of their occupants was such that they nearly rode over the competitors, who were always having their ears assailed by the loud braying of the motor trumpets. On some of the bridges the mass of cyclists was so great that the competitors could hardly make a way for themselves. Criticism is very properly directed to the time at which the competition was held. To start at eight o'clock in the morning, after a procession along the boulevards, and to walk until well past mid-day at break-neck pace along roads crowded with vehicles and blinding in their whiteness under the dazzling sunlight, to say nothing of the unsuitability of the French infantryman's service-jacket for severe athletic exercise, is an ordeal from which it is to be feared many of these young fellows will not escape without some lasting injury to their constitution. Such a trial of endurance is not likely to be sanctioned again for some time to come. If such contests are necessary in the interests of—well, let us say at once, in the interests of a gigantic reclame for somebody, let them take place in the early morning before the sun has begun, with midsummer intensity, to smite the roadways and to bake the earth. The matter was made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber.

There is no Reformers' Tree in the Bois, no raucousvoiced orator to assail the ears of the crowd, no trumpet blast to signal the putting of a resolution from a dozen platforms—nothing but the megaphone calling up the carriages of the lunchers at Armenonville and the sweet tootle of the coachguard's horn as the vehicle, its top crowded with joyous passengers breaks cover and swings into the country. Nevertheless, there is a politics of the Bois. And it is raging at this moment. A question that has been asked a hundred times is : "Shall the automobile be allowed in the Allee des Acacias ?" This is the sacred mile reserved to the fashionables and for long the "touf-touf" was shut therefrom because its trepidations put fear into the heart of nervous carriage horses. It was the only ark of refuge in Paris from the automobile. Furthermore the automobile is not a beauteous object, and for æsthetic reasons it is more pleasurable to see a long line of well-horsed carriages than a regiment of motors gasping behind one another as if each hid a demon, who would escape if he could. For some time M. de Selves, under whose jurisdiction comes the Bois, as, geographically, it is outside Paris, was proof against the appeals of the motorists to be allowed to show their paces, like the rest of the world, between these two shimmering lines of acacias; but he has given way at last, and the Opposition is gloating over its first triumph in the Parliament of the Bois. Now, behind the prancing horses and the elegant Victoria, upon whose cushions recline the wealth and beauty of feminine Paris, come the snorting auto-cars who prance to order and throb with emotion at the pressure of their masters' feet.

If it is possible to conceive it, there is a more serious subjects still in the politics of the Bois. It has to do with overcrowding. This pleasent park this glorious breathing space of Paris, is as overcrowded in its way as La Villette. And it is all because of the Metropolitain. Before it tapped the districts of Vincennes and Montmartre 300,000 persons promenaded of a Sunday in the Bois. Now 50,000 have been added to that number, and the Bois groans because of its incapacity to support them. These huge battalions of citizens "endimanche" have literally no room to walk. The paths will not hold them all, though there are seventy-five kilometres of them, and so they walk on the grass and damage vegetation. The Sunday crowd has nearly killed a young pine plantation between Armenonville and the Porte des Sablons. Pines require a light and porous soil, and the feet of the myriad have so hammered the ground that the poor trees have been almost stifled out of life. The police are powerless against the Sunday invasion. The total force of the Bois is thirty, twenty less than in the Empire days, when the visitors on the first day in the week were less numerous than they are now upon a week day. The surveillance of the Bois is no light matter with its two thousand acres. So new paths are to be cut ; one will run parallel to the Acacias, and others will relieve congested areas. "Bagatelle" is for something in this scheme too. Begatelle, the estate of Sir Richard Wallace, overlooking Longchamp, has been acquired by the City of Paris. It contains fifty acres that will be thrown into the public domain and will give an additional space. There is an interesting proposal to make an old French garden of the property and charge for entrance, the house itself to be turned into a library. That arrangement will draw away at least a portion of the crowd from the main pathways of the Bois. The overcrowding, however, must continue this season to be more accentuated than ever next Saturday, and Sunday, when Tout Paris takes part in a battle of flowers along this famous promenade that is the morning rendezvous of society during the season.

In the gathering-grounds of the sportsmen, not a hundred miles from the Boulevards, the talk is of the English Derby and nothing else. Englishmen as well as Frenchmen persist in believing in the overwhelming chances of Gouvernant. True, the running of Ajax, also a son of Flying Fox, in the French Derby at Chantilly yesterday, in which he had to fight for his life in the home straight with Macdonald II. and only won by half a length, has somewhat prejudiced the case of his half-brother at Epsom, but no one doubts, at this moment that M. Blanc will win the blue-ribbon of the English, as he has of the French turf. The success of the Blanc stable is legendary here. It has won all the great events this season. It carried off the Prix de Diane with Profane, the Prix Lupin and now the Prix du Jockey Club (the French Derby) with Ajax. Last year, as everyone remembers, M. Blanc's horses, headed by Quo Vadis, were placed 1, 2, 3 for the Grand Prix. There are people who are already reckoning on his success for this year's classic race at Longchamp. Should it indeed be that Gouvernant wins the English Derby, M. Blanc will prove a remarkable sportsman. Memory will have to go back to 1865 to find a parallel, when Count be Lagrange won both the double event at Epsom and at Longchamp (the Grand Prix) with Gladiateur. That was more distinctively a French triumph than the present victory would be, for Gladiateur was French-bred, by Monarque, a wonderful horse in its time. Old sporting men here well remember, not without a certain quiet chuckling, of the storm that Gladiateur's victory gave rise to. He was declared to be a four-year-old, and there was much veterinary examination and that kind of thing in an endeavour to prove it. Some even this side of the water fancy there was justice in the protest. It is almost needless to say that the success of M. Blanc's horse on Epsom Downs would be hailed with the greatest jubilation here. It is the secret ambition of every French owner to carry off the great English trophy. No one who has been five minutes in France need be told of the immense hold that racing now has on the community here. A young and ardent school is growing up which will not be content until a horse, not only with a French name, which has eaten its oats out of a French manger but is of English stock, but a three-year-old of pure French race, and ridden by a French jockey has won the English Derby. At present the French jockey whose parents did not come from Newmarket is a rara avis. But on verra, Macdonald's performance at Chantilly—he was leading at the top of the straight—has not daunted his faithful followers, who intend backing him for the great event of June 12.

The Prix de Diane at Chantilly last Sunday brought out fewer fine dresses than is the wont. The clouded weather was responsible. This year the fashion runs to silks, and at Chantilly, as at Longchamp at preceding meetings, this soft texture appeared in every tone. No sportswoman dares to go racing in a tailor-made gown (as aforetime) and an overall when the weather is dull. The overalls are there none the less but they are in silk too, and only donned for the motor-car or the railway train. It is said by the feminine experts that great triumphs of the dressmaker are in store for the French Derby and the Grand Prix, to be run on Sunday ; but no one dare but hint vaguely at them. To unveil the secrets of a costume before it appears in the paddock is as great a crime as to give a criticism of a play before the first night. A lady journalist has been taking the costumes of the jockeys to task. She finds them in bad taste, and says that a couturier ought to be consulted to put them right. The truth is there are so many owners nowdays that the colours of the solar spectrum have given out, and the stable is forced to add stars and other strange decorations in order to distinguish its jockey from the field. Will the day ever be when the professional rider gives points of the fashion artists ?

Sarah Bernhardt left Paris to commence her tour in Belgium, Switzerland, provincial France, and England. The queen of tragedy said goodbye to her friends at the theatre on Wednesday evening. There is always something regal in the pose of "La Divine," and, surrounded by her admirers, and receiving their homage and their gifts of flowers, she looked not the dispossessed Marie Autoinette whose robes she wore, but a queen secure in the affection of her subjects. Her departure interrupts the run of "Varennes," which has now reached its fiftieth performance. It has been drawing extremely well, and it is only the impossibility of cancelling engagements entered into long ago that induced Mme. Sarah to shake the dust of Paris from her feet. When that dust is golden, it is a sore temptation to let it settle where it will. The Bernhardt Company on tour will play the repertoire pieces, La Sorciere, Le Dame aux Camelias, Phedre, &c., but in London only the first-named. When the great Parisienne returns in September she will put on Varennes again, and, for that reason, has not included it in her Continental baggage.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Cheshire Regiment "A" team on the Cooperage field last evening opposed the Government Telegraph team in the Harwood League. There was a large attendance of spectators round the arena. At the commencement the Telegraph defended the Band Stand goal. The Cheshires attacked at the start and maintained the upper hand, keeping in throughout the first half. The Telegraph team, however, maintained a good defence and it was not till close upon half time that the Cheshires were able to pierce the defence and score. On resumption things were much the same and after a long struggle the Cheshires were able to score another goal. At very short intervals after this the ball twice found the Telegraph net, but the goals were not allowed and when time came the score was :—

Cheshires	2 goals.
Telegraph	nil.

IT was the habit of Mr. Potter, of Brooklyn, to nod pleasantly to an elderly naval man, whom he used to see in a restaurant every day. So charmed was the latter with this courteous manœuvre that he died and left him £10,000 literally "on the nod." To look at Brooklyn now, says a Home paper, the casual stranger would imagine that it was inhabited exclusively by Mandarins. Nobody over the age of 40 can hope to escape a nod and a bright smile from everyone he meets.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PUBLIC STABLES.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the Corporation referred to a committee a letter from the Commissioner containing information called for by the Corporation in regard to public stables in the city.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, intimating intention of Government to maintain at their own expense the existing staff of Deputy Educational Inspectors, for inspecting Municipal and aided Primary Schools.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta did not think it advisable on the part of the Corporation to decline to accede to the wish of Government to take over their own inspectors leaving the Joint School's Committee to provide, if they thought it necessary,—and they must think it necessary—to have another independent staff of their own. Though the expenditure, under the circumstances, would considerably increase, he was not at all sorry that the Joint Schools' Committee would, under the circumstances, have to appoint an independent inspection of their own. The Joint School's Committee would pardon him when he said that going through the minutes of their proceedings from month to month he found that there was no serious work done by the committee. He had not seen any serious attempt made to grapple the question of Primary Education of the city as to how from the varied population that inhabited the city of Bombay they could get a larger number of pupils to be included within the purview of primary education. Though at one time attempts were made to get proper data for the purpose, nothing seemed to have been done in that direction. He found no trace in the minutes that they were favoured with month after month of their getting at the root of the matter and their securing an efficient and independent inspecting staff of their own. The Secretary was no doubt a very useful and capable man, but he did not know if he did anything in the direction of the development of primary education. Probably he was doing it, but they were ignorat of it. He might be useful by turned into one of the inspectors of schools, though he was partly doing supervising work at present. The Schools' Committee spent large sums of money provided both by the Government and the Corporation, and if they applied themselves to organise a thoroughly good and efficient inspecting staff, who really visited the several schools, and went the round of the city for the purpose of seeing how many children could be brought within the purview of education, they would be promoting and disseminating primary education in the city. Taking advantage of the proposal made by Government to withdraw their inspectors, he thought it advisable that the Corporation should carefully and thoroughly consider the subject. He then moved that if Government wished to take over the Inspection staff, the Corporation saw no objection to it ; and that a Committee be appointed to report upon measures for the proper organisationof an efficient inspecting staff by the Joint Schools Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said the Committee would no doubt do good work in the direction indicated by Mr. Mehta. Of all the communities in Bombay he was very anxious to see Mahomedans, who were a backward community largely represented on the Committee. According to the last census, the school going children between the age of 5 and 15 were 1,70,000. They had only got in Primary Schools somewhere about 60,000 children, so that there was a scope for 90,000 children to go illiterate. That was not at all creditable to Bombay, particularly when they boasted of its being the first city in India. In America they went from door to door to get children to attend the schools.

Mr. Mehta : Please do not go to America; it is mush too far. (Laughter.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commisioner, submitting for orders a correspondence with Government on the subject of the liability of the Municipality to pay the cost on account of the salary and establishment of Mr. Playford Reynolds, who was appointed by Government as a special temporary officer to assist Mr. J. Pollen, in making valuations of buildings condemned for demolition as prescribed by Rule IX of the rules issued under Government Notification dated the 10th February 1897.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter of 30th April 1904 stated : "I have to state that under Government Resolution of 18th February 1897. General Department. Mr. J. Pollen was appointed by Government to make valuations of buildings condemned for demolition as prescrribed by Rule IX of the Rules issued under Government Notification of 10th February 1897 and Mr. Playford Reynolds was appointed a special temporory officer to assist Mr. Pollen in his valuations on a salary of Rs. 1,750 per month. As the Government Resolution, above referred to contained no orders as to whether Mr. Reynolds and the establishment under him would be paid by Government or whether the cost was payable by the Municipality, the Commissioner addressed Government on the subject, I forward herewith a copy of Government Resolution of 1st June 1897, General Department, by which Government undertook to bear the whole cost. On 20th April 1903, the Accountant-General, Bombay, under his No. P. A.-102, requested me to pay into the Government Treasury charges amounting to Rs. 334-9-3 on account of the establishment sanctioned for Mr. Reynolds, quoting Government letter of 31st March 1903 as his authority for the demand. As the amount involved was small, I admitted the claim and it was accordingly paid. Under his No. G. A.-2935 of 17th October last the Accountant-General again addressed me on the subject and requested payment of Rs. 6,022-7-3 on account of salary of Mr. Reynolds. I forward herewith a copy of my No. 23807 of 8th December 1903 addressed to the Accountant-General and a copy of letter of 19th March 1904 from the Secretary to Government, General Department, (Plague) As the demand now made is opposed to the undertaking given by Government to defray the whole of the expenditure on account of Mr. Reynolds and his establishment, I submit the case for the orders of the Corporation."

The Government resolution in the matter ran as follows :—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the expenditure in question will be borne by Government.

The Government of India in their letter on the same subject said :—I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 25th September 1902, in which the Government of India, were asked to sanction the debit to Provincial Revenues of the charges aggregating Rs. 6,022-8-9 and Rs. 334-9-3, respectively on account of the salaries of Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst, C. E., and of his establishment during the time when they were employed in connection with the valuation of houses condemned to demolition in the City of Bombay. In support of the application the following considerations are urged :—(i) That the case is similar to that of Mr. Desai, who was also employed on the valuation of the condemned houses and whose honoraria were debited to the Provincial Revenue under the orders contained in this Department letter No. 233, dated the 4th December 1901 ; (ii) that the Bombay Municipality has for some time past been led to expect that the charges would be paid by Government ; (iii) and that having regard to the fact that there was a settlement of accounts between Government and Municipality in 1899, it would be inexpedient to make fresh claim on the Mnnicipality. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India cannot agree that the case of Mr. Desai should be treated as a precedent for the present proposal. One of the chief reasons which induced them to allow Provincial Revenues to bear the cost of Mr. Desai's services was that the expenditure involved was small. Had the present case been before them at the time, they would have declined to exempt the Municipality from the payment of the honoraria then in question; nor can the Government of India admit that any expectations held out to the Municipality constitute a sufficient reason for relieving that body of its liablity. The institution of measures for the prevention or extinction of plague is an ordinary Municipal obligation and the cost of such measures is accordingly a legitimate charge on Municipal Funds. The argument that the settlement of 1899 renders it inexpedient now to require the Municipality to bear the charges of the salaries of Mr. Reynolds and of his establishment appears to the Government of India to rest on a mistaken view of the character of that settlement. The Government of Bombay then represented that many of the local authorities in that province (including the Bombay Municipality) were unable to meet the entire expenditure on measures connected with the plague without assistance and the Government of India sanctioned grants aggregating to Rs. 22,80,785 as a subvention towards that expenditure, the share of the Bombay Municipality being 14 1-2 lakhs. The Governor-General in Council regarded this as a final and very liberal settlement of the obligations of the Government. It is true that in submitting their proposals, with regard to the Bombay Municipality, the Government of Bombay calculated the proposed grant at one-half the estimated expenditure to the end of the year 1898-99, but while the Government of India accepted the amount proposed, they in no way admitted, either expressly or by implication, any liability to pay one half of any charges that might have been incurred. In view of these considerations the Governor General in Council regrets that he is unable to accept the recommendation made by the Government of Bombay."

The Government of Bombay in their letter of 8th December 1903 stated that they regretted that the orders regarding the recovery of charges could not be reconsidered. The matter was represented to the Government of India last year, and their orders must be considered final. The Government of Bombay accordingly requested that the money might be paid.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that with regard to the correspondence submitted to them, he might mention that if he was allowed free play to express his opinion upon it, he would be inclined to use intemperate language; but as they all knew he was never fond of using such language and he would, therefore, confine himself to reading a substantial portion of that correspondence and make a few comments of his own upon the same. It absolutely surprised him that the Bombay Government for reasons stated in the correspondence should have considered it right to make such a demand upon them. The Bombay Government had thought it proper to reconsider the letter addressed to them by the Commissioner on the subject. Mr. Mehta then read portions of the correspondence and in commenting upon them observed that there could not be anything more explicit than an absolute undertaking by the Government to pay the charges. It was such small matters that brought them into large scrapes. The Government in their resolution plainly and distinctly undertook to bear the charges, and he ventured to say that though the Government of India and the Government of Bombay were generally accurate in the statements made by them in matters like these, they were certainly not accurate in the present case. Legally speaking the Government was not entitled to say what they had stated in their letter, and the remarks made by them reminded him of an incident, which took place between the Corporation and the Government some years ago in regard to this contribution made by the Government towards primary education of the city. The clause in the present Act with regard to the contribution of Government for primary education was introduced on the assurance of the Government that they would undertake to do certain things in respect of such education. Lord Reay's Government offered to contribute a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose, but the Corporation pointed out that it was not an adequate sum consistent with the assurance given by Government before the Act was passed, when negotiations for the making over of primary education to the Corporation were beidg conducted. To their great surprise the Government in their resolution said something of the sort that was stated in the present case that no assurance which Government might have given before the Act was passed was not to be allowed to come into operation after the Act was passed, though morally speaking the Municipality might be entitled to rely upon it, The Corporation pointed out that leaving aside the question tof ethics and morality, certain undertakings given before a certain thing was done had to be carried out by the contracting parties. He quoted that incident both in the Legislative Council of the Government of India as well as that of the Government of Bombay, and in the course of the debate it was stated that they ought to rely upon assurances given at that Board by the Government and members of Government and that it was not necessary to embody those assurances in the legislation itself. They had been told over and over again that they ought to rely upon those assurances, but as sometimes they were also told that they ought not to rely upon such assurances, they insisted and persisted that such assurances should be embodied in the legislation. That was not a question of moral assurance, but it was a question of direct undertaking which Government undertook, and he could not imagine the Government of India saying that they never meant to carry out the undertaking given by the Bombay Government, which they intended to repudiate. They could not do anything of the sort. It was futile on the part of the Government of India to say that the Bombay Government, who were their agents in the matter were not liable for the assurance given by them, How could the Government of India say that the settlement between the Corporation and the Government of Bombay was not binding. In a Court of law the Corporation could maintain their position that the accounts having been settled between the Government and the Municipality, the former was not entitled now to make any demand, and that such a contention would not in all probability prevail. He could not admire the last action of Government in refusing to re-consider the matter and the only course the Corporation could, under the circumstances, pursue was to refuse to pay the amount. The Government of Bombay had a large number of payments to make to the Corporation, and it was very easy therefore for them to say that if the Corporation would not send them the money they would deduct the amount from sums payable to them. That was an instrument in the hands of Government for the purpose of putting pressure to a certain extent upon the Corporation. But supposing they acted in the manner suggested by him, the Corporation must be prepared to go to law and sue Government in the matter. He did not think it was an intemperate proposal, but it was under the circumstances a prefectly just and loyal proposal to make, inasmuch as the Corporation were bound in the interest of the rate-payers to adopt every measure in their power for the purpose of repudiating the liability which the Government tried to saddle upon them. The Government were in demanding the amount at complete variance with the terms of their own Resolution, Though he did not intend to state it in the resolution every member of the Corporation understood that if the worst came to the worst, they would be prepared to fight the Government for the purpose of establishing their right if the amount was taken from them in an indirect manner suggested by him. He would, therefore, content himself by moving that the President be requested to inform Government that the demand now made by them for the salary of Mr. Playford Reynold and his establishment, while he worked as special officer to assist in valuations of the buildings condemned for demolition was opposed to the distinct undertaking given by them in their Resolution of 1st June 1897, that the expenditure would be borne by Government, and that the Corporation emphatically stated that they were not liable for the charge, and respectfully declined to pay it.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

THE TRAMWAY CASE.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner reporting for the information of the Corporation that the appeal against the decision of the Bombay High Court filed by the Tramway Company was dismissed with costs on the 13th May 1904 by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. Metha moved that the letter be recorded. He said that the question was raised as to whether the decision had been given. Members must have seen from that proceedings of the Standing Committee that the Commissioner pointed out that formal judgment had not been given at the time of hearing, but it was given on the 3rd of June, when the appeal was dismissed with costs and the decree of the High Court which was in their favour was confirmed. This news must have been received with great satisfaction by the members of the Corporation (applause). That was not the time to go into the question of estimating and appreciating the services rendered chiefly by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the arduous uudertaking which the Corporation had undertaken for the good of the city, namely to settle the terms of the future Tramway Company upon a reasonable basis. As he had said before, the Corporation would never have been able to embark upon the undertaking unless they had at the time a Municipal Commissioner like Mr. Harvey (applause). He did not think the Corporation would allow that opportunity to pass without giving expression of their gratefulness for the careful and thoughtful way in which he conducted all the proceedings connected with it. He would also take that opportunity to say a word or two for their solicitor, Mr. Crawford, who had given them most careful and thoughtful assistance in his power in carrying on the very responsible proceedings which they had to undergo in that litigation with a most powerful and wealthy body. It was no easy thing to fight with a very rich company like the Tramway Company. The Corporation was trying to do the right, and it was no wonder that they should come out successful in the matter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the proposition fully endorsed what had fallen from Mr. Mehta regarding the work done by the Commissioner for the Corporation as well as the city. The Commissioner deserved the thanks of not only the present but also the future generations of this city. He dealt with the question with a firm hand and saw the matter carried to a successful issue.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha observed that as a member of the Committee he was in a position to say that Mr. Harvey's foresight was something wonderful. Every difficulty was anticipated by him and was provided for.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas said that were it not for Mr. Harvey the Corporation would never have been able to acquire the property in future. He had saved the Corporation a crore and a half rupees, which they would have to pay seven and a half years after.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said the Commissioner deserved entire credit for the success.

The proposition was then carried amidst applause.

PURCHASE OF THE TRAMWAYS

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey asked for and having obtained urgency moved that as recommened by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a further advance of Rs. 20,000 from the surplus cash balance to meet the law charges and other expenses in connection with the purchase of the Tramways, He said the Corporation had already sanctioned to the advance of Rs. 55,000 out of which Rs. 48,000 had been received from the Brush Company. As a matter of satisfaction he might inform the Corporation that all the bills that had been presented to the Brush Company had been at once paid. The sum of Rs. 7,000 was now only due by the Brush Company to the Corporation. It was now necessary to remit £500 to England by the next mail.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas seconded the proposition.

Mr, Hormusji Vakil opposed the propozition on the ground that no details or reasons were given for advancing such a large sum of money.

The Municipal Commissioner having explained how the matters stood, the proposition was carried Mr. Hormusjee being the only dissentient.

ANALYTICAL WORK.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information copy of a report to the address of the Executive Health Officer from the Municipal Analyst as to the analytical and bacteriological work done by him in the Municipal Laboratory for the months of February and March last. The report showed that 96 semples of different descriptions were analysed during the period. Of these samples, 90 were received from the Municipal Officers and seven from private persons, the amount of fees recovered from the latter being Rs. 56. Besides analytical work, experimental work was undertaken for the mechanical branch of the Engineering Department with regard to solving a difficulty in connection with the cement for Bassarilies and wood blocks of the road sweeping machines. The experiments were made during February and part of March. Over twenty-five determinations were made of the softening and melting points, &c of the different cementing materials and a number of experiments as regards their binding properties at different temperatures were carried out.

On the motion of Dr. Batlivalla the report was recorded.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Executive Health Officer requesting their sanction to the continuance of the provisional arrangement for the work to be done in the Municipal Laboratory for private medical practitioners.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala proposed that sanction be given to the continuance for a further period of twelve months of the provisional arrangement sanctioned by the Corporation in September last for work to be done in the Municipal Laboratory for private medical practitioners, the scale of fees for examination being reduced.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner did not think it advisable for the Corporation to adopt the reduction in fees proposed by Dr. Batliwalla. He pointed out that if the fees were reduced on the scale proposed by Dr. Batliwalla, the Municipal Laboratory, which had a limited capacity would be swamped with applications from medical practitioners for analysis and they would have to increase the establishment. He was of opinion that a small committee should be appointed to consult with the Health Officer on the subject.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji moved an amendment to the effect that a small committee be appointed to make inquiries on the subject in consultation with the Commissioner and the Health Officer.

After some discussion Dr. Batliwalla withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment, which was adopted.

BACTERIOLOGY OF PLAGUE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, who forwarded for information, with reference to Corporation resolution dated the 17th December 1903 requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation of any scheme which might be decided on by Government in regard to the carrying out of research into the bacteriology of plague outside the body, copy of a letter to his address dated the 25th April 1904 from the Secretary to Government General Department, Plague, who forwarded the following extract from a telegram from Government of India, Home Department, Medical, dated 19th November 1903:—"Government of India would prefer that the preparation of a scheme of enquiry into the propagation of plague should be postponed until they can examine the question fully; the proposals of the Health Officer involve large issues of general policy and any comprehensive scheme would require the sanction of the Secretary of State."

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation a final decision of the Government of India on the subject when received.

The proposition was carried.

BOMBAY TOBACCO ACT.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government Revenue Department stating that the proposal to amend the Bombay Tobacco Act IV of 1857 with the object of securing a larger income to the Bombay Municipality from the duty and license fees for the sale of tobacco did not meet with the approval of the Government of India.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta the letter was recorded.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—I have to state that the General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, has applied for permission to connect the Company's Office in the Central Telegraph Building with their cables on the Kennedy Sea Face by means of special anti induction twin core cables laid underground in an iron pipe as per plan herewith sent, He informs me that this is necessary in consequence of the projected electrification of the Bombay Tramways.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that sanction be given under section 92 (c) of the Municipal Act to the Eastern Telegraph Company being allowed to lay underground cables for connecting their office in the Central Telegraph Building with their cables on the Kennedy Sea Face subject to the conditions mentioned in the letter.

The motion was agreed to.

CYCLE TAX.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Assessor and Collector stating that during the quarter ending the 31st March last; 1,052 bicycles and 8 tricycles were taxed, the amount realised being Rs. 2,092. The Corporation then adjourned.

THE ALDOW'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Last night the Aldow's Company appeared at the Novelty Theatre and gave an entertainment which presented some novel features. These consisted in the startling and amusing use of electricity as well as in the diverting exposure of cleverly performed tricks. Monsieur Aldows has versatile abilities and is able to keep his audience highly amused. His entertainment also includes an exhibition of lantern pictures illustrating a tour round the world, while it concludes with a series of animated pictures shown by means of the bioscope. Monsieur Aldows is assisted by a lady who performs a graceful serpentine dance the effect of which is enhanced by lime light pictures. There was a fair attendance last night, but the entertainment which was much appreciated deserved a better house. The weather no doubt interfered with theattendance, but the performance will be given again to-night with a change of pictures when, it is to be hoped, there will be a larger gathering.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

The following passengers will sail to-day at 5-30 p. m., per Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Armand Behic from V. Dock shed No. 10 for Australia etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 5 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 4-15 p. m., with all their baggage.

FOR SYDNEY.

Mr Eug Cau	Mrs Trouchet
Mr and Mrs Em Chalas	Mr Sophronos Hourg
Mr Comte	Mr Nicolas Medoine
Mrs Comte	Mr Elie Saidah
Mr Edmond Pagot	Mr Michel Mogabgabe
Miss Simons	

FOR NOUMEA.

Mr & Mrs Husson and baby	Mr and Mrs Zigliara and 2 children
Mr Laporte	Mr P Sandez
Revd Delord wife and 5 Children and one Governess	Mrs Cordier
Mrs Loubet and 2 children	Mas Husson for a domestic
Mr Archambault	Mrs Boudeau and 3 children
Mr Angelvin	Mr Bosquet

FOR COLOMBO.—Mr Batchelor

THE Burma Railway Police have been busy enquiring into the frequent attempts at train-wrecking, and it is reported that they have obtained a clue to the men who placed sleepers across the line near Ela Station about the middle of last month. It is said that the perpetrators were Burmans, instigated by an Upper India gateman; the motive being to get another gateman into trouble.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Reliable remedies. In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills greatly assist in banishing the tendency to rhematism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional distrurbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations. The most delicate may take Holloway's Pills with perfect confidence.

BLACKMAIL TEMPERED BY BURGLARY.

MARAVAS OUTWITTING A COLONEL.

A correspondent sends the following interesting particulars to the "Madras Mail" regarding the Maravas who practice the iniquitous kaval system:—

The Maravas are well known in Southern India and are much dreaded by the poor and labouring classes. They were famous warriors in olden times and must have proved formidable foes. Even now the fighting element is strong, in them and one often hears of disturbances taking place in their midst. Whenever there is a row in prospect, the aid of a Marava is keenly sought for. It does not matter in the smallest degree whether the affair concerns him or not, but he is considered a strong ally to have, and his aid is all important. Their sticks constitute their wands of office, and the mere planting of one in any field or house is quite sufficient to command respect and obedience. In the social scale, the Marava is looked upon as belonging to the higher caste; he is allowed to enter a Brahmin street or house and to draw water from the Brahmin well which is of course, impossible for any of the lower caste people.

The Maravas are divided into several gangs, and each gang has its own particular headman, and each headman has his own kaval right—that is, the right of watching over a certain group or groups of villages. This right remains in the family, and is most carefully preserved. Each separate village has its watchman as well, who is under the headman of the group of villages to which this village belongs. Thus the Marava community forms a sort of brotherhood, and they all work into each other's hands, in fact there is a kind of Freemasonry established among them. The watchmen of village A—is under compulsion to help him of village B—and "vice versa." The villagers contribute towards the support of the watchman, each householder having to pay something every month, either in money or in kind, the watchman on his part undertaking to safeguard them and their property. At times, there are rival claimants to the kaval rights in a certain village; affairs then get rather complicated, and the life of the villagers is "not a happy one." Each faction tries to out do the other, and to give as much trouble as possible. It is astonishing what disclosures then come to light, what mysteries are unravelled! There is no getting to the bottom of their 'modus operandi," their ways are past finding out, deep and dreadfully cunning. The Marava makes a true friend, once he knows that you place confidence in him.

The 'kaval" system of paying a Marava watchman to guard your house at night is still in force in the Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly Districts. The European residents have found it to their advantage to conform to this system of "blackmail," one can call it by no other name. Those who have tried to do without the 'kaval' can testify to the amount of vexatious worry they have been put to.

From this it must not be thought that the "life" of the Eurpean is ever threatened. I do not remember ever hearing of any instance where such has been the case. But by the incessant disappearance of property, even to the removal of one's horses and bullocks, and such like treatment, life becomes an absolute burden and one is glad to pay a few rupees a month for the sake of peace and quietness. It will thus be seen that the Marava watchman is a necessary evil.

As an illustration of the above the following story may prove interesting, it is not a traveller's yarn, but really did take place some years ago. A new Colonel had come to take command of a Regiment at T—-He was told of the 'kaval" or system prevailing and was recommended to keep on the watchman of his predecessor. But this he stoutly refused to do, was indignant to think that such a state of things existed, and that the Regimental guards and sentries were unable to cope with such blackguards! The watchman took the news of his dismissal very quietly, made no fuss but merely smiled and said he was quite ready to obey "His Honour's" order but begged leave to say that he thought a mistake had been made. An elaborate system of guards and sentry posts was instituted; the Colonel felt quite safe, and chuckled to think how easily he had put an end to all the roguery that had been going on. A few days passed by nothing unusual happened, and the Colonel was quite elated at the success of his plans, and was proud to think that he was brave enough to set his face against being imposed upon. But he was not long left in peace. One morning he woke to find that his sword—he had placed it close by his bed on retiring for the night—had disappeared. He enquired of the sentries posted outside his room, but they knew nothing of it, and swore that no one had entered his room during the night. Another day it was his revolver that had mysteriously gone. And so it went on from day to day. The things were not "actually" stolen but were generally non est when most urgently needed and were always returned after a few days, by an outsider, or they were suddenly come upon in the most public places of the house or found lying about in the compound, all of which places had been previously thoroughly searched? The reason for all this was very evident, it was meant to show the Colonel the worth of his guard.

The Colonel raved and swore, but still held out. But the climax proved too much for even his endurance. One morning, early the Colonel woke to find himself laid down in the middle of his garden with all his drawing-room furniture carefully arranged round him? He had been bodily carried out from his bedroom, cot and all and put down in the garden. Could anything more undignified be imagined and the Colonel's feelings had better be left to the imagination than described! His calls soon brought his men to him and they were perfectly aghast to see the plight he was in and also quite at a loss to know how the plot could have been carried out, They felt the sarcasm of the Marava humour as much as their Colonel did, the whole occurrence reflected so much on them. Were they not "on guard?" Of course after this there was nothing else to be done but to reinstate the Marava watchman and with him peace and contentment were restored to the Regiment, peace for the poor old Colonel, and contentment to the Marava who had by such clever means got back his rights.

The Maravas living in the Madura District have earned a great name for cattle lifting, and woe betide the husbandman who has any dispute with his Marava friends. The cattle may be safely tied and locked up in rooms inside the dwelling house and the owner himself may sleep at the threshold of the entrance door. All these precautions will not ensure the safety of the property. I know of a case where a man had securely fastened and locked up his bullocks for the night, and he slept at the door. But he woke up to find himself placed in the middle of the road, his front door stood open, and his cattle had gone.

It is said that these cattle-lifters have a kind of stupefying powder which they scatter or burn before them; this sends their victim into a sound sleep leaving the Maravas free to do what they like to him and his property. They are clever too at unyoking bullocks out of a coach as they are being driven along. The traveller generally starts after the evening meal, travels all night so as to reach his destination in the cool of the early morning. As the night wears on the driver doses and is soon dead asleep on the box, the bullocks, quite accustomed to go along the beaten track want no guiding and trudge slowly along. Presently, at some secluded spot, three men make their appearance. They quietly approach the coach and, so as not to alarm the bullocks, two men walk for a little while by the side of them. Gradually the rope fastening them to the yoke is slipped off the two men walking at either side put their arms under the yoke at the same time, releasing the bullocks which are driven off by the third man. The two men continue dragging the coach along for some time thus giving the man with the bullocks a chance of getting well away, and then putting down the coach, take to their heels, running off of course in the opposite direction to that taken by their accomplice. Recovery of property in these cases is very rare. The bullocks are driven off to some out of the way village re-branded and made to look different and sold for what they will fetch or they are sent on from village to village until they reach some large town 70 or 80 miles distant from the place of their capture and there sold in the open market. I am sure many of the Maravas' little games would baffle the ingenuity of the great Sherlock Holmes himself.

A STATEMENT has recently appeared to the effect that Mr. M. A. Stuart, Director of the Central Criminal Investigation Department, proceeds on tour through India shortly with a view to organising provincial branches of the same Department and appointing officers thereto This, the "Pioneer" understands is absolutely incorrect, for nothing of the kind is intended. Eager applicants for appointments should note this.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DISABLED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

STEAMER TOWED 800 MILES.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

A PASSENGER by the s. s. Meijsen sends from Aden to the "Times of Ceylon" the following interesting account of the mishap to the s s. Glenlochy, which was disabled at sea, owing to a broken tail shaft, and taken in tow for a distance of 800 miles by the s.s. Meijsen. The Meijsen left Colombo for Europe on May 18th, via Indian ports, and met the Glenlochy in the Indian Ocean, outward-bound:—

Thursday, June 2nd.—On rising this morning I saw in the distance a steamer whose movements seemed rather peculiar, and, on enquiry from the Captain, I learnt that she had signalled that she was unable to manœuvre and asked whether we could tow her. (We learned later on that her tail shaft was broken.) By this time we had come close enough to the steamer to read her name Glenlochy, Glasgow. She was rolling very heavily taking water on both sides. The port life-boat was made ready, and the first officer and four sailors and a carpenter jumped in. The steamer was safely reached, but the boat had to keep some distance from her on account of the high sea running. All attempts to get a connection proved unsuccessful, so they had to return. It was then decided to make another trial with the smaller larboard jolly-boat, the first and third officer and a boatswain undertaking the task. Instead of approaching the s.s. Glenlochy from the larboard side, they rowed towards the weather side and succeeded in catching a line thrown down and took it to the Meijsen, On returning, those in the boat

SUDDENLY FELT A SHOCK,

as if something had knocked against the boat. The first officer, who was steering, looked round and saw a big shark quite close, which had evidently touched the boat with its head. He tried to hit it with the oar and frighten it away, but the monster continued to follow the boat. The line brought over was connected with other ropes and at last with a steel wire rope specially carried by the s.s. Meijsen for towing purposes. Then, on a given signal, the s.s. Glenlochy started hauling home the lines, &c., and at last the end of the wire rope appeared above the water and was taken on board, where it was fixed to the anchor chain.

About noon a signal was given that everything was ready, and the s.s. Meijsen went ahead, first slowly, then at half and at last at full speed. Not long after, however, owing to the stormy weather and the current, the steel wire broke. The Captain stopped at once, and the larboard-jolly-boat with the 2nd and 3rd officer and a boatswain tried again to connect the two steamers. They succeeded, and we started once more, using the s. s. Glenlochy's steel wire rope. But this also gave way leaving the s.s. Glenlochy dancing and rolling in the heavy sea, Although this was very discouraging brave as ever the 2nd and 3rd officer and the boatswain set out again and were once more successful in bringing the line from the Glenlochy to the Meijsen, but on account of the approaching darkness the work had to be given up and the line was dropped again. Then the s.s, Meijsen and Glenlochy drifted till day-break.

Friday, June 3rd.—I was up at half-past-four. We had been drifting more than the Glenlochy, so we steamed up to her and by about seven o'clock the 2nd and 3rd officer, a boatswain and a sailor started in the small boat, In order to come to a proper understanding with the Captain of the Glenlochy about fixing the wire ropes &c. the 2nd officer intended to go on board the Glenlochy—a

HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING,

not so much through the danger of drowning as through sharks, which followed the small boat so closely that they were several times touched with the oars. Another danger was in being swamped by the sea water taken up by the Glenlochy rushing across the deck and coming down on the other side with great force. However the 2nd officer eventually got on board and made the necessary arrangements with the captain. In the meantime, the small boat had to keep a respectful distance from the vessel, and soon instead of four to six sharks there was an assembly of about fifteen to twenty. The 3rd officer asked for a shark-hook, which was thrown to him on a line. He dropped it into the sea close to the boat, and in a comparatively short time three of the monsters were caught. After about two hours the 2nd officer left the vessel and the small boat returned to the s. s. Meijsen, followed by the sharks. The connecting line was brought on board and then we started hauling home, but again one of the lines broke. The Captain of the Glenlochy said it appeared as if it had been bitten through by a shark, Without hesitating a minute the boat was set out again, and in a short time the damage was remedied. The hauling home was continued, and the connection with the two steel wire ropes on both ends fixed to very strong anchor chains looked more promising than before. About 12 o'clock the Captain gave the signal that everything was ready. Then, first slowly, then half speed, the s.s. Meijsen started once more towing the s.s Glenlochy. On account of the heavy sea and the strong current we could travel at a speed of about two to four miles only until we reached Socotra, on Monday morning the 6th of June, when we got up a speed of about eight miles. We hope to reach Aden about noon to-day, Thursday, June 9th, the whole distance the s.s. Glenlochy has been towed, being about 800 miles.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

MR. K. B. VYAS, first class Magistrate of Surat City, in April last, convicted Lukmidas Gokuldas of driving a vehicle so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, Sec. 279 of the Penal Code: and also of causing hurt by negligently driving his vehicle, Section 337 of the Code; and fined him Rs. 15, or in default a fortnight's simple imprisonment for each offence. The fine was paid. A reference in the case by Mr. W. T. Morison, District Magistrate, Surat, was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused drove his eka in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby caused hurt to one Bahidas Valabh. Mr. Morison, in making the reference, said the passing of two sentences, under different sections of the Penal Code, for the same offence, was illegal. He thought section 71 of the Indian Penal Code applied, as there was only one act according to Bombay High Court rulings No. 67 of September 1888, 63 of November 1889, and 19 of April 1896.

Their Lordships held that the District Margistrate's view was correct The Court set aside the conviction and sentence; and directed that the fine of Rs. 15 be refunded.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of **Asthma** and **Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis** and **Irritation** of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath.

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RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

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Purifies the Blood and Cures

Indigestion, Dizziness, Headache, Kidney Diseases, Eczema, Nervousness.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6 of all Medicine Dealers.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous-debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles TARZEPA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible] See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

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BERNA
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THE MATCHLESS.

Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 10.
" " Silver " Rs. 17-8.

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Open face, Nickel case,	Rs. 15
" " Silver "	" 22.
Hunting Nickel "	" 18.
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Open face, Nickel case,	Rs. 22-8
" " Silver "	" 34
Hunting Nickel "	" 25
Silver	" 38
Half hunting, Nickel	" 28
Silver	" 42

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Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 30
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ENGLISH HALL-MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERTS at Prices from Rs 7 to Rs. 12.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF WATCHES AND CHAINS

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PURELY PERSONAL.

ONE of the most important sales under the new Irish Land Act—one affecting many hundreds of tenants—is that of the fine state of Mourne Park, in South Down, owned by the Earl of Kilmorey. It is one of the most beautiful places in the North of Ireland, with a very picturesque demesne, and the house contains some valuable pictures. Lord Kilmorey was for more than thirty years, as Viscount Newry, a very well-known figure in Irish and English society, and he succeeded in 1880 to the family honours on the death of his grandfather, who married for the second time when he was eighty, and lived to be nearly ninety-five.

Lord Newry was in his time, among a good many things, lessee of the St. James's Theatre, and Les Danischeff a play translated from the Russian, was produced there under his auspices with much success. He has been incapacitated this year for a considerable time by an accident to his leg, otherwise he is still, though past sixty as energetic and vigorous as ever, and still as interested in things theatrical as his charming wife is renowned for her prowess in the hunting field. Lady Kilmorey, whom he married after succeeding to the title, was Miss Nellie Baldock in her grilhood a reigning beauty and still one of the handsomest and smartest married women in Society. Lord and Lady Kilmorey's elder son and heir, who is an officer in the Irish Guards, comes of age in November.

Now that the veteran correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is as near the scene of another conflict as the rules of the Mikado will permit, one wonders if his mind ever reverts to the stirring days of his youth and his first experiences in war. Thrilling experiences they were, too, dare-devil in their conception, and dangerous in their possible result, as events proved.

There landed in New York from Glasgow in 1862 a young Scotch lad, who then went by the name of Bennet G. Burley, "a stout, round-shouldered, deep, full-chested man of two-and-twenty, with brown hair, blue eyes, quick with intelligence, and a fair, beardless face'—thus an old record pictures him. He at once proceeded to the South (the Civil War was in progress) with drawings in his pocket of a patent submarine battery the invention of his father. But the innocent piece of paper landed him in the Richmond Bastille—Castle Thunder—where he was confined under suspicion for some weeks. After his release he turned his attention to a torpedo invention that required to be screwed to the hull of the attacked craft and then to be ignited with a fuse. One such attempt was actually made, but the fuse refused to ignite: and the infernal machine, as it was thought to be, was afterward discovered in New York Harbour, attached innocuously to the war vessel.

Berley's next adventure was to join a small privateering party of ten under a fellow daring spirit, John Yates Beall. The series of filibustering expeditions were made on the Potomac and Chesapeak Rivers, in which Burley achieved his evident purpose of leading an exciting life. In one of these escapades he was wounded, captured, and imprisoned in a Delaware gaol near Philadelphia. From there he escaped, with some of his fellow-prisoners, through a drain or sewer, involving a highly dangerous swim of three miles or more, in the rain and across a tidal river. In mid-stream Burley and a friend were taken on board a vessel bound for Philadelphia, having made its master believe they had been upset from a fishing smack. Two of their fellow prisoners were drowned in the attempt to escape, and two were re-captured.

The scene changes to the city of Detroit, and to a Sunday evening of September 18 1864, when Burley boarded a steamer—the "Philo-Parsons." Twenty fellow passengers were picked up at handy Canadian ports, having with them an old trunk securely tied with rope. Beall was also on board, disguised for the purpose. At 4 p. m. the next day the boat had just left Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, when a commotion was heard on deck. Beall pulled a revolver on the helmsman and cried: "I am a Confederate officer. I seize this boat and take you prisoner. Resist at your peril!" Simultaneously, Burley performed the same operation on the captain-purser Ashley ordering him into the cabin while he counted three and as Ashley afterwards tersely remarked, 'Before the end of the count I was in the ladies' cabin." The twenty conspirators produced from the trunk swords and pistols and stood at arms. The eighty passengers and the crew were transformed into prisoners in the twinkling of an eye a guard was placed over them and they were huddled in the main cabin. The Confederate flag was then unfurled to the breeze. The boat was headed for Middle Bass Island where the prisoners were landed, and where a small boat, the Island Queen, was also captured its passengers taken into similar custody, and the craft scuttled.

Then it was that the true object of the bold undertaking was revealed: nothing less than the capture of the prison camp on Johnson's Island, and the release of the 2,500 Confederates there imprisoned. Under a full moon the Philo-Parsons with its new officers steamed toward the prison isle. A rocket signal was expected from spies that were operating there and among the crew of the United States gunboat Michigan but none appeared. Their plans had manifestly failed at this critical moment, when the outline of the guns on the Michigan could be seen, most of the privateers under Beall and Burley mutinied on the ground that the plans for co-operation had failed. Expostulations with them proving unavailing Beall compelled the mutineers to sign an extraordinary document vindicating his action as leader of the expedition. Thus was frustrated the original scheme of release of the campful of prisoners and the possible attack afterwards of the Lake Erie cities. The hold-up had failed and an ignominious retreat was begun. The next morning the mutineers were landed on Canadian soil and the steamer was deserted and permanently put out of business.

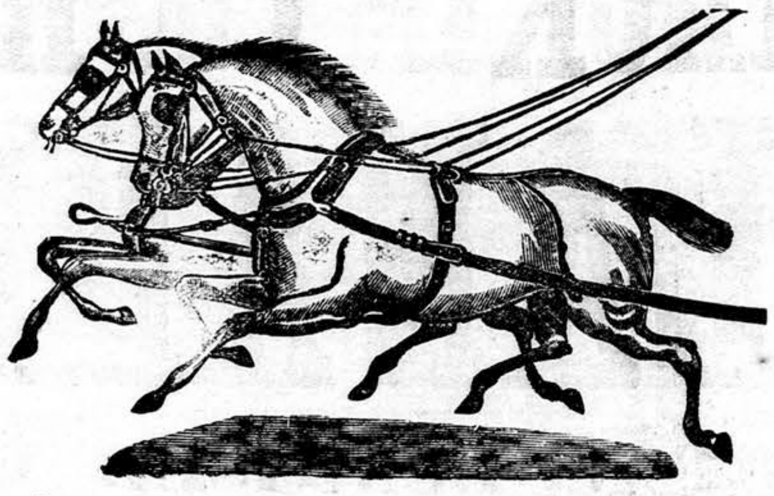
Beall escaped to the States, but was afterwards caught in attempt to wreck a train, was court-martialled and hanged. After some time had elapsed Burleigh—it is now time to give him his present name—was apprehended on Canadian soil, and tried in Toronto on an application of the Northern authorities for his extradition. It was one of the most exciting trials in the annals of the Dominion, the legal giants of the land being arrayed against each other, and a full court of judges trying the case. Public feeling ran high. The defence claimed that the acts of Burleigh's were justifiable under the code of war. It ended with Burleigh's extradition, and he was escorted from the gaol under a strong posse of police. He was afterwards tried in Ohio where good luck was again his portion for the jury disagreed, but the intrepid young fellow ended the whole chapter in his eventful career by making his escape from gaol. He actually returned to Toronto, and from Canada made his way across the seas to his native land. And this ends the episodes of the early days of Bennet Burleigh.

Last week an excellent send-off was given to the new—or, perhaps one should say the renewed—Simpson's Restaurant in Savoy Buildings. A few old stagers may think the new Simpson's a trifle too luxurious in appointments, but after all, the main features of the famous old house are preserved: the plainest, but very finest English fare and cooking, the carvers wheeling their joints from table to table, and above all, the English waiters with their fatherly interest in you and your rappetite. It is veritably no exaggeration to say that a Simpson's waiter is disappointed if you do not have a third cut from the joint, and moved almost to tears if you refuse a second. "Vivat Simpsonii"—or should one say "Simonis filii?—domus!"

A new diseuse and singer, Mademoiselle Juliette Clary, is appearing with great success at the "La Scala" Theatre at Earl's Court, which provides such an excellent programme of variety turns, just as "Farthest North" in the same capital show, presents an interesting representation of a Polar expedition—soothing thought in the tropical temperature which prevails as I write—exploring in the icy regions up north.

The main work of Mr. Edward Dalziel of the famous firm of Dalzial Brothers, of course, has been the reproduction of the work of others—and what artists owe to the co-operation of the Dalziel Brothers is more easily hinted at than expressed—but, none the less, he has claims to high considerations as an original artist, but in oils and black and-white; one who given fuller opportunities, would probably have made a big mark among the painters of the Victorian era, being possessed not only of great technical skill, but of that passionate, almost idolatrous love of Nature, characteristic of the born artist. His love of Nature, is best expressed in his own words, "Nearly all my worship has been done in the fields."

THE "Manchester Guardian" honourably distinguishes itself for the encouragement it extends to those who take a delight in walking. One of the many things to which we are indebted to the Stock Exchange is the revival of that admirable art. We have always had legs and roads, but it was a happy thought to apply the one to the other once again, and there can be no doubt that the recent road matches have resulted in a very satisfactory amount of enthusiasm for walking. Only this week a number of Manchester men have tramped to London. The "Guardian" account of their pilgrimage is excellent reading. We like this piece of Warwickshire experience: "A farmer's wife, who gave us milk and eggs, gave us also a very candid opinion on our undertaking. "It's making a toil of pleasure, she said; and she added, not at all unkindly, "I should think you might have found something better to do."



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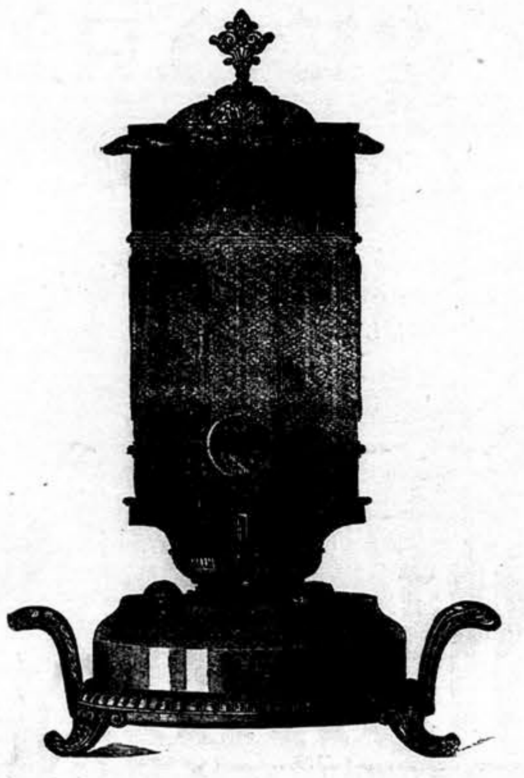

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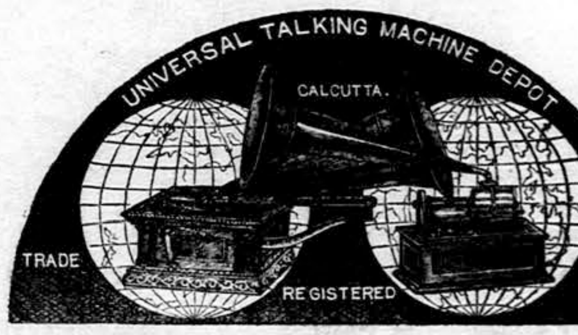

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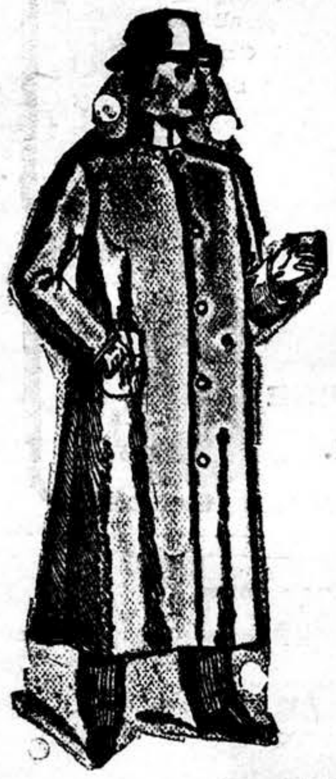

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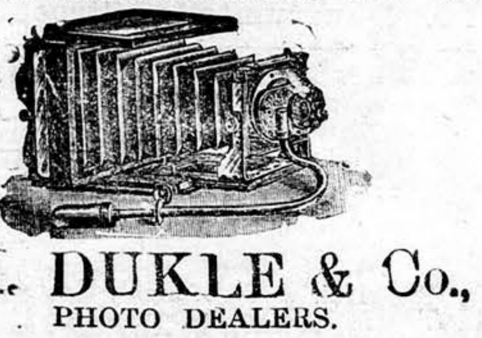

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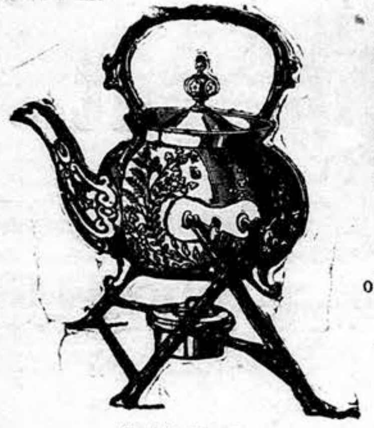

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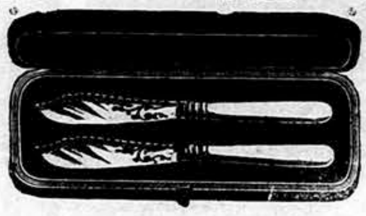

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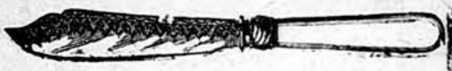

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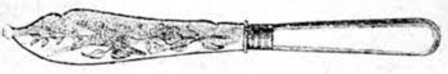

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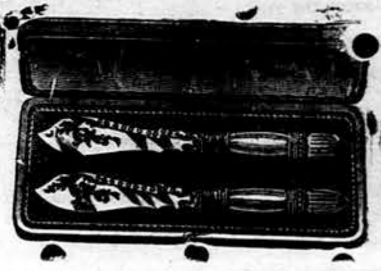

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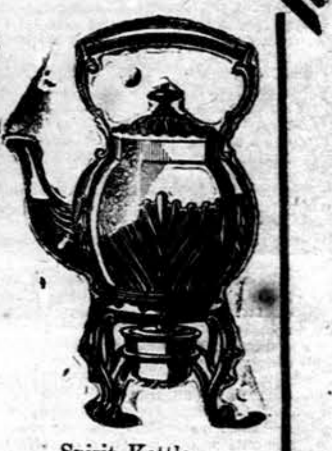

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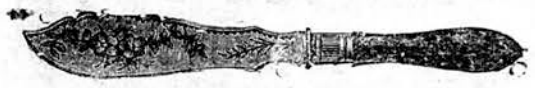

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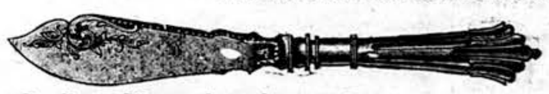

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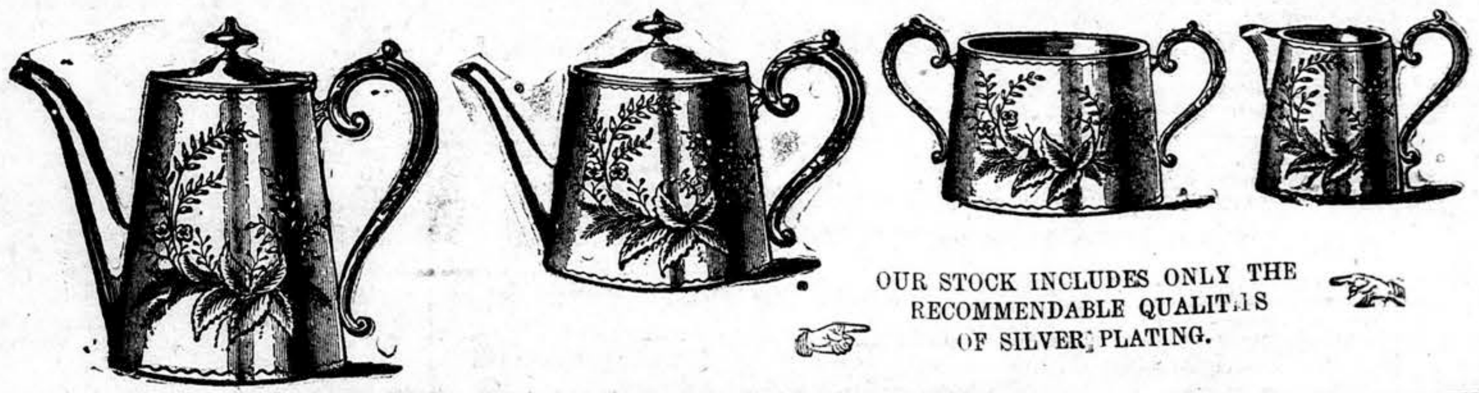

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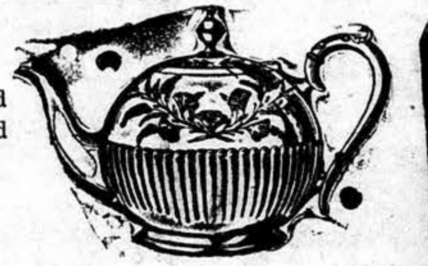

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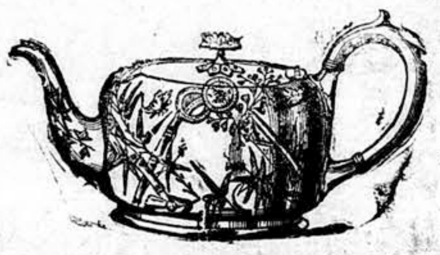

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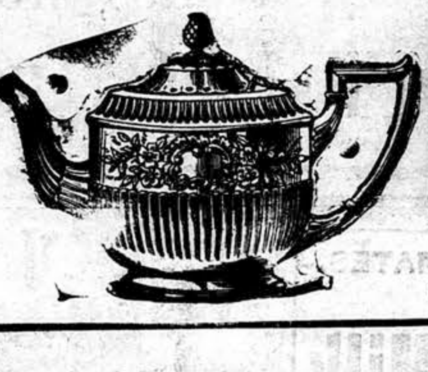

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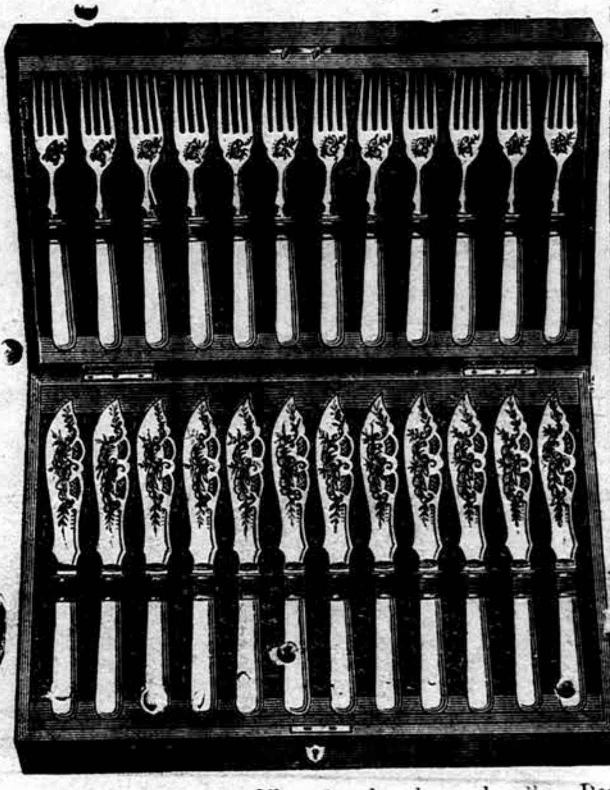

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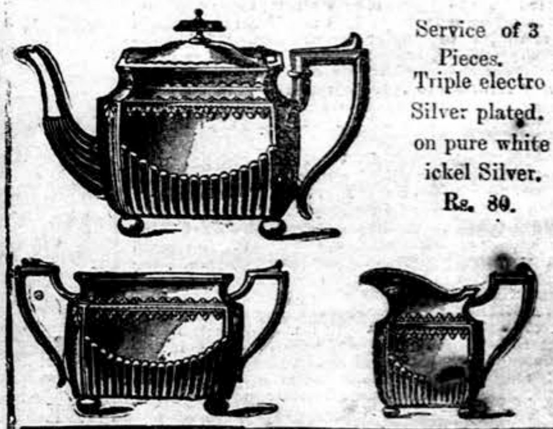

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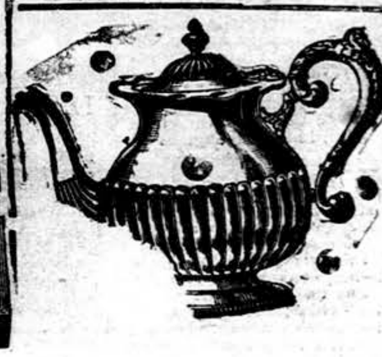

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